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The Bombay Chronicle

Regd. No. B 1065

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi

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A. I. C. C. EXTENDS ITS HAND: BRITAIN MUST CHOOSE NOW

Strong Majority For Collective Action

AMERICAS WON'T ALLOW CHANGING OF HANDS OF COLONIES OF EUROPEAN POWERS IN WESTERN HEMISPHERE

NEW YORK July 28.

A complete agreement on the steps which the Western Hemisphere must take immediately to defend itself against the rapidly developing crisis in Europe and Asia has been reached by the Pan-American conference, states a Havana despatch to the "New York Times."

MAJORITY FOR COLLECTIVE ACTION

The principal points are:—

First, a declaration setting forth that a threat to the safety of the Americas would arise from any attempt to transfer the control of European possessions in the hemisphere from those who owned them at the outbreak of the war to any other Powers directly or indirectly.

Secondly, a Draft Convention setting up machinery to take over these regions in the event of an attempted transfer under Collective Administration of at least 14 of the 21 American Republics.

Thirdly, a resolution recommending commodity marketing agreements, including loans to producers as an inducement to keep stocks off the world markets, if necessary.

Fourthly, a resolution recommending uniform restriction of privileges and immunity of Diplomatic Representatives and Consuls in an effort to check subversive activities by foreign Powers.

As drafting of the Hull agreement will not be completed until to-morrow, the exact details are lacking, but sufficient is known to indicate that the proposals of Mr. Cordell Hull have not been weakened during the negotiations of the past few days.—Reuter.

AGREEMENT ON COLLECTIVE ACTION

HAVANA, July 28.

The Pan-American Conference Full Commission for the Preservation of Peace unanimously passed the Convention for action by the Americas in the event of European colonies in the Western Hemisphere being menaced by a change of status.

PENANG GIVES £35,000 FOR WAR FUND.

The municipality of Penang, in the Straits Settlements, has sent a sum of £35,000 for the British War Fund.—Reuter.

Afghan-Soviet Trade Pact

MOSCOW, July 28.

The signature of a new Russo-Afghan Trade Agreement is revealed in a Tass Agency message from Kabul, which gives comment on the agreement by the Official Afghan newspaper "Islah".

Reuter learns that the Agreement was actually signed at Kabul three or four days ago. The "Islah" says that it should lead to a considerable increase in trade between the two countries and help to strengthen their friendly relations.—Reuter.

JAPAN INTENSIFIES WATCH ON INDO-CHINA

SHANGHAI, July 23.

Major-General Nishihara, Head of the Japanese Inspectorate, sent to Indo-China to supervise the French undertaking and to stop supplies to Marshal Chiang-Kai-Shek has been recalled to Japan, because his attitude was "too conciliatory", according to a report from Hanoi which adds that the Japanese Government will send someone else in Major-General Nishihara's Place.—Reuter.

FRANCE AND TIENTSIN

TOKYO, July 28.

An agreement regarding maintenance of peace and order in Tientsin, similar to the recent Anglo-Japanese agreement, has been signed by the French Ambassador and Mr. Matsumiya, acting Japanese Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs, according to the Domei Agency.—Reuter.

SLOVAKIAN MINISTERS MEET HITLER

BERLIN, July 28.

Herr Hitler and Herr Von Ribbentrop received at Berchtesgaden this afternoon M. Tiso and M. Tuka, President and Prime Minister respectively of the Slovak Republic.

The conversation lasted two and a half hours according to the official News Agency, was conducted in "a spirit of friendship and cordial understanding".—Reuter.

CONSCIENTIOUS OBJECTORS?

By 95 votes to 47 the A. I. C. C. passed Mr. C. Rajagopalachariar's Delhi resolution after protracted debate lasting over eight hours.

Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru, who in a speech stated that he was no admirer of the resolution did not vote on it; so also Babu Rajendra Prasad, Mr. Shankarrao Deo and Dr. Ghosh did not vote.

HAND OF FRIENDSHIP

Will Britain Grasp It?

In his statement issued from Wardha on July 8 on the Delhi Resolution of the Congress Working Committee Mahatma Gandhi said.—

THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT HAVE TO MAKE THEIR CHOICE INDEPENDENCE THEY CANNOT WITHHOLD UNLESS THEIR WISDOM IS AS MUCH BLURRED AS RAJAJI CLAIMS THAT MINE IS.

IF INDEPENDENCE IS RECOGNISED, THE ACCEPTANCE OF THE OTHER PART OF THE RESOLUTION FOLLOWS AS A MATTER OF COURSE.

THE QUESTION IS: DO THEY WANT TO IMPRESS HELP FROM INDIA BY VIRTUE OF THEIR RULERSHIP OVER INDIA OR WILL THEY HAVE THE HELP THAT FREE AND INDEPENDENT INDIA CAN GIVE? MY INDIVIDUAL ADVICE HAS ALREADY GONE.

MY HELP ALWAYS HAS BEEN PROMISED. ACCEPTANCE OF THAT ADVICE CAN BUT ENHANCE THEIR HEROISM. BUT IF THEY CANNOT ACCEPT IT, I ADVISE AS A DISINTERESTED BUT STAUNCH FRIEND THAT THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT SHOULD NOT REJECT THE HAND OF FRIENDSHIP OFFERED BY THE CONGRESS.

ALEXANDRIA.—During a ten-minute air raid alarm on Sunday gunfire drove off a plane. No bombs were dropped.

Poona Session Endorses Delhi Offer

Jawahar And Rajaji Smash Dogmatists

Congress President Assures State Of Suspense Won't Be Indefinite

POONA, July 28.

AFTER EIGHT HOURS OF KEEN DEBATE TO-DAY THE ALL INDIA CONGRESS COMMITTEE CONCLUDED AT 7-30 P. M. AFTER PASSING THE DELHI RESOLUTION MOVED BY MR. RAJAGOPALACHARI BY 95 VOTES TO 47.

FATE OF AMENDMENTS

Altogether seven amendments were moved most of them by Socialists and Communists. The main trend of the amendments was that the Delhi Resolution was a serious departure from the Ramgarh Resolution and was an attempt to pursue a policy of surrender to British Imperialism. After a full-dress debate and an appeal by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and Mr. Rajagopalachari four amendments were withdrawn. The remaining three were rejected by an overwhelming majority. The original resolution was then put to vote and was carried by 95 votes to 47, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Babu Rajendra Prasad, Mr. Shankerrao Deo and certain others, who voted against yesterday's resolution remaining neutral.

JAWAHAR'S STAND

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru made a statement in the course of which he said that, as a member of the Congress Working Committee, he took full responsibility for the resolution.

Suspense Will End Soon

"Not for one minute should any man or woman member of the A.-I.C.C. think that I have given up the idea of the 'next step'. For the last four months every morning and every evening I have thought of nothing else." said Moulana Abul Kalam Azad, Congress President in the course of his concluding remarks at the A.I.C.C.

"I assure you that the present state of suspense cannot last. It must end. We have to take the final and fateful decision about the next step."

Debate On Delhi Resolution

POONA, July 28.

The All-India Congress Committee resumed its sitting this morning when before the proceedings commenced Maulana Azad, the President, made a reference to the arrests of many members of the A. I. C. C., particularly from the United Provinces, that had taken place since they last met.

The President then called upon Mr. Rajagopalachari to move the second official resolution seeking the Committee's endorsement of the Delhi resolution of the Working Committee.

Text Of Resolution

Mr. Rajagopalachari moved:

"This meeting of the A. I. C. C. confirms the Working Committee's Delhi resolution of July 7, 1940."

The following is the Delhi Resolution of the Working Committee:—

"The Working Committee have noted the serious happenings which have called forth fresh appeals to bring about a solution of the deadlock in the Indian political situation; and in view of the desirability of clarifying the Congress position they have earnestly examined the whole situation once again in the light of the latest developments in world affairs.

"The Working Committee are more than ever convinced that the acknowledgement by Great Britain of Complete Independence of India is the only solution of the problems facing both India and Britain and are, therefore, of opinion that such an unequivocal declaration should be immediately made and that as an immediate step in giving effect to it a provisional National Government should be constituted at the Centre, which, though formed as a transitory measure should be such as to command the confidence of all the elected elements in the Central Legislature, and secure the closest co-operation of the Responsible Government in the Provinces.

"The Working Committee are of opinion that unless the aforesaid declaration is made

(Continued on page 5 Col. 1)

INDIA MUST PAY FREEDOM'S PRICE

Take Firm Grip Of Reality, Urges Jawahar

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru made the following statement before the A.I.C.C.: "I crave the indulgence of this Committee to make a personal statement. We live in strange and stirring times and the responsibility for great and vital decisions has been cast upon us. The world we have known crumbles all around us and the future is dark with uncertainty. New problems arise, new questions are put to us, and we have to find an answer to them. It may be that to-day's question dies with to-day, and the answer we frame for it has no application to-morrow. Yet certain fundamental problems

(Continued on page 6 Col. 5)

CONGRESS NOT OUT FOR SURRENDER

"We cannot ignore Power if only we honourably get it" said Mr. C. Rajagopalachari, member of the Congress Working Committee & former Premier of Madras, moving the resolution endorsing the Delhi statement of the Congress Working Committee at the A. I. C. C. sessions at Poona on Sunday morning and asserted that the resolution was no surrender whatsoever.

Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, explained at a Press Conference on Friday at Poona, the situation arising out of the Congress Working Committee's Wardha statement and the Delhi resolution. A picture taken on the occasion.

Japanese Arrest Nine Britons

REUTER'S CORRESPONDENT DETAINED: NO REASONS GIVEN

LONDON, July 28.

It is authoritatively learned that nine Britons living in Japan have been arrested. The reason for the arrests is not yet known.

The names are: Captain E. H. N. James of Tokyo, Chief representative in Japan of the Federation of British Industries. Mr. Holder of Kobe, President of the British Association. The Kobe businessmen: Messrs. E. W. James, F. M. Jonas and J. F. Drummond. The Osaka businessmen: Messrs. H. M. MacNaughton (who is the honorary Consul for Greece) and J. F. James, two brothers named Ringer of Shimonoseki and Nagasaki, respectively.

An earlier message reported the detention of Mr. M. J. Cox, Reuter's correspondent at Tokyo, which also remains unexplained.

The news of the arrests has not been published in Japan.—Reuter.

UTTER FAILURE OF GERMAN EFFORTS

Turkey Out To Find Other Markets For Her Exports

ANKARA, July 28

With the object of investigating the possibilities of using Basra as a regular port for Turkish trade with Britain, the British Empire, the United States and Japan, the Ministry of Commerce is sending Mr. Tirhan Buray, a Turkish transport expert, to Basra.

Later Mr. Buray will be going to India to further Turkish trade there. These developments follow the completion of the railway linking Turkey with Basra, via Baghdad. These new trade outlets are being developed despite the efforts of the Germans who are stated to be dismayed by the fact that while before the signature of the Anglo-French-Turkish Pact, 52 per cent of Turkish exports went to Germany, now she is only sending Germany five per cent of her exports.—Reuter.

STOP PRESS

TRANSFER OF FR. GOVERNMENT TO PARIS.

MADRID, July 28.

Franco-German negotiations for the transfer of the French Government to Paris are apparently not going too smoothly, says a Spanish News Agency correspondent at Vichy.—Reuter.

Peers Among War Dead

LONDON, July 28.

Several Peers are mentioned in the War Office casualty list number 34 of 393 officers and 927 other ranks. Lieutenant the Duke of Northumberland of the Grenadiers who is officially reported among the 23 officers killed, died while leading a platoon against a German machinegun near Louvain.

KING'S COUSIN.

Captain Lord Frederick Cambridge, the King's cousin, whose death is now also officially reported, was killed in action in France. Among five officers who died from wounds was Lieutenant Hamilton Russell (Grenadiers) a nephew of Lord Harewood. Second-Lieut. Sir Henry Lindores Leslie who was among 28 missing officers is now known to be a prisoner. Captain Earl of Aylesford (Royal Artillery) is also missing. Although Lieutenant Earl of Coventry (Worcester) is reported missing, it was announced earlier in the month that he had been killed in action at Givenchy.

Four Chaplains also appear in the list of missing. Among six officers missing and believed to be prisoners is Lieut. J. W. S. Irwin (R. A. M. C.) an Irish Rugby International. Lieut. P. H. Newman (R. A. M. C.) is aso reported missing and is believed to be prisoner. He had been awarded A. D. S. O. for work in casualty-clearing stations. At the outbreak of war he was a Surgeon at Middlesex Hospital, London.

OTHER RANKS.

Of other officers 49 are wounded, six wounded and missing, 15 missing believed killed, two prisoners. Among other ranks 57 are killed, 665 wounded, 158 missing and five prisoners.—Reuter.

AIR DUEL OVER CHANNEL

70 Planes Take Part: 3 Enemy Aircraft Shot Down

LONDON, July 28.

A series of air battles, stated to have involved at least 70 aeroplanes, occurred over the Channel and South-East England this afternoon. German planes crossed the Channel behind cover of clouds, apparently hoping to take the defences by surprise, but found several squadrons of R.A.F. fighters awaiting them, whereafter a series of aerial combats followed.

One German fighter soon crashed in flames into the sea. Two parachutes were seen floating down and motor torpedo boats dashed out to rescue the airmen. Two other German planes were brought down on land. Anti aircraft guns were only twice in action before the Germans disappeared leaving R. A. F. fighters to resume the Channel patrol.—Reuter.

AIR-RAID ON ADEN

ADEN, July 28.

One merchantship received superficial damage during an Italian air-raid this afternoon. One Indian member of the crew was killed. There was no other casualties or damage.—Reuter.

Italians For Internment

KARACHI, July 28.

Three Italian naval officers and 27 ratings brought to Karachi have been sent to the Ahmednagar concentration camp.—A. P.

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BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Adlets will ensure correct insertion. No responsibility for any mistake, oversight, misprint, etc., will be accepted by the Management. Replies to the Adlets should be sent for often to avoid heavy congestion at our office.

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Wanted for the J. L. New English School, Ahmedabad a B.A.B.T. with English and Sanskrit. Apply stating age, experience and minimum salary expected, to the Head Master. (13433)

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Wanted Laboratory Chemists for Sugar Factory in Deccan for the Coming Season. Holders of B.Sc. Degree or higher ones in Chemistry and having at least one year's experience in Sugar Factory Laboratory Working need apply, stating qualifications, experience, Age and Pay desired. Holders of Diploma of H. B. Inst. of Sugar Technology will have preference. Apply to Box No. 3045, "Bombay Chronicle."

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Open airy topfloor flats at Swastik House, opposite Pathe Cinema, reduced rents. Apply Bhaiya on premises. (13468)

179. PUBLISHERS.

Publishers in India of books and periodicals in English and in Vernaculars are requested to be in touch with the Manager of International Book House, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, who finds it very difficult to get a complete list of them for the publication of a directory of publishers in India which is under preparation. **Urgent.** (3051)

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT Announcements Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

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NOTICE

MILITARY ACCOUNTS DEPARTMENT.

AN EXAMINATION for recruitment of temporary Routine Grade Clerks will be held at Delhi, Meerut, Lahore, Rawalpindi and Poona on 5th September, 1940. Applications in candidates' own handwriting (supported by copies of University Matriculation Certificate and Certificate of character), should be submitted to only one of the following officers by the 12th August, 1940, the latest:—

1. The Military Accountant General, New Delhi.
2. The Controller of Military Accounts, Eastern Command, Meerut.
3. The Controller of Military Accounts and Pensions, Lahore Cantt.
4. The Controller of Military Accounts, Northern Command, Rawalpindi.
5. The Controller of Military Accounts, Southern Command, Poona.

2. CONDITIONS: (1) Minimum educational qualification—Matriculation examination or its equivalent. (2) Age—Between 18 and 28 years on 1st September, 1940. (3) Scale of pay—Rs. 36-2-60-2-70 plus local allowance at Rs. 10/- p. m. at stations where admissible to permanent Routine Grade Clerks. SUBJECTS FOR EXAMINATION: (a) English composition and a few questions on general knowledge; (b) Simple arithmetic.

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2—Bellis and Morocom, compound two Crank, Patent Self-Lubricating Steam Engines, arranged for connection to 100 K. W. English Electric Generators with Steam Separators and Traps, cost Rs. 14,400.

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NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Temporary Receipt No. 46742 in respect of Fifteen Ordinary shares Nos. 238988-238991, 383725-383727, 214397, 562346, 548940, 149912-149916 of the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Co., Ltd. standing in the name of Hamid Ahmed Halim has been LOST, MISLAID or DESTROYED. Any claim in respect of these shares should be notified to the Company at their registered Office, Electric House, Post Fort, Bombay, No. 1, within 15 days from the date hereof, otherwise a duplicate temporary receipt will be issued irrespective of any claim in respect thereof.

Dated, 29-7-40. (3049)

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THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED as from THURSDAY, the 22nd August, 1940, to SATURDAY, the 7th September, 1940, (both days inclusive), instead of from Thursday the 1st August, 1940 to Thursday the 8th August, 1940, (both days inclusive) as notified before.

THE INTERIM DIVIDENDS will be paid as from WEDNESDAY, the 11th September, 1940, to those shareholders whose names stand on the Register of the Company as on Saturday, the 7th September, 1940.

Dated this 27th day of July, 1940.
By Order of the Board,
The Premier Construction Co., Ltd.
B. D. SARDESAI,
Secretary.
Construction House,
Ballard Estate, Bombay. (3043)

NOTICE

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the post of PROFESSOR OF SANITARY ENGINEERING at the All-India Institute of Hygiene and Public Health, Calcutta, from candidates not over 45 years of age possessing a degree in Civil Engineering and preferably also a membership of one of the Chartered Institutes of Engineers. Candidates should have experience in regard to one or more of the following subjects, viz., water supplies, irrigation, drainage, general sanitation, ventilation, lighting, housing, town planning and industrial health engineering. Preference will be given to candidates who have experience in malaria engineering and in rural sanitation.

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Full particulars regarding conditions of service, and the prescribed form of application are obtainable from the Secretary, Recruitment and Appointments Board, C/O the Public Health Commissioner with the Government of India, Imperial Secretariat, New Delhi. The last date for the receipt of completed application forms is 26th August, 1940. (3052)

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AUCTION SALE OF 38 CASES TOYO RAYON YARN, HALF-DULL, 120 A.

Messrs. GANDHI & CO., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 30th day of July, 1940, at 3 P.M. (S.T.), near Hanuman Temple, Tambakanta, by order of Messrs. Marubeni Shoten Ltd. and on account and at the risk of Messrs. B. Nyalchand & Co., the defaulting Purchasers:—

Documents of 38 Cases Toyo Rayon Yarn, Halfdull, 120A, (Balance of the Contract of 75 Cases) per S.S. "Melbourne Maru."

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SPECIAL MATINEE FOR LADIES on THURSDAY at 1 p.m.

MALICIOUS REFERENCES TO SIRAJ-UD-DOWLA

Demand For Removal From Text Books By Calcutta Students

CALCUTTA, July 27.

The immediate revision of the syllabus of University text books on history deleting "wrong and malicious" references to the character of Siraj-ud-Dowla and "other national heroes" was urged at a meeting of Hindu and Muslim students held this evening at Albert Hall.

The Calcutta Corporation was requested by the meeting to change the names of Holwell Lane and Clive Street in Dalhousie Square area to Mohanlal Lane and Siraj-ud-Dowla Street respectively.

The meeting condemned the action of the police in making a lathi charge on the students at the Islamia College on Tuesday and the recent circular issued by the Director of Public Instruction, Bengal, threatening stoppage of stipends and scholarships of students joining political demonstrations and strikes.—A. P.

SATYAVATI DEVI RELEASED

NEW DELHI, July 27.

Shrimati Satyavati Devi, a prominent Congress worker of Delhi, was released to-day from the Delhi District Jail after expiry of the full-term imprisonment of one year.

Shrimati Satyavati was prosecuted under Section 108 Indian Penal Code for making an objectionable speech in some villages near Delhi.

Mr. Bhanwar Singh, another Congress worker, who was similarly prosecuted, has also been released to-day after expiry of his term of imprisonment.—United Press.

STATES PEOPLE TO MEET

POONA, July 26.

The Standing Committee of the All-India States' People's Conference meets on July 29 at 8 p.m. in the Congress House.

Items on the agenda are consideration of applications for affiliation received from the various Prajamandals, the Jodhpur Settlement, Provincial Offices, the question of States' people's organ, finances and the general situation in the States.

About 150 representatives and workers from Mysore, Hyderabad, Travancore, Punjab, Simla Hills, Central India, Rajputana, Deccan, Orissa and other States are coming here to attend the States Workers Convention on July 30.—United Press.

A. I. C. C. Member From Kerala Arrested

CALICUT, July 27.

Mr. K. P. Gopalan, a member of the All-India Congress Committee and newly-elected Secretary of the Kerala Provincial Congress Committee, has been arrested under Rule 26 of the Defence of India Rules.—United Press.

ANOTHER EXTERNMENT ORDER ON DUTT MAJUMDAR

CALCUTTA, July 27.

Mr. Niharendu Dutt Majumdar M.L.A., has been served with an order under the Defence of India rules by the Bihar Government directing him not to enter the province of Bihar.

A similar order was served on Mr. Majumdar by the Government of Bihar a few weeks ago directing him not to enter the Chota Nagpur Division.—A. P.

Hindu League To Launch Anti-Pakistan Movement

DEMAND FOR IMMEDIATE ABOLITION OF COMMUNAL AWARD

LUCKNOW, July 28.

The open session of the All-India Hindu League met this morning under the Presidency of Mr. M. S. Aney. A fairly big gathering of delegates and visitors was present.

On a motion from the Chair, it was resolved that the League viewed with anxiety the present political situation complicated by the communal demands and the separatist tendencies of the Muslim League and called upon every organisation in the country to direct the nation's energy into a common channel and promote unity among all its sections, groups and parties.

By another resolution, the League condemned the Pakistan Scheme as "entirely anti-Indian and suicidal" and trusted that all those who looked upon India as their motherland and wished to preserve its culture and integrity would make every sacrifice and offer the stoutest opposition to the scheme of partitioning India into communal blocs. It called upon the Congress, the Forward bloc, the Hindu Mahasabha, the Liberal Federation and other political bodies to face it by united counsel and action.

Mr. B. C. Chatterjee of Calcutta moving the resolution reiterated the determination of Hindus to fight this scheme which he characterised as an attempt to violate something which was inviolable, the indivisibility and integrity of the country.

Dewan Bahadur Harbilas Sarda seconded the resolution.

A third resolution authorised the President, Mr. Aney, to take all necessary steps in connection with the organisation of the Anti-Pakistan Movement and a correct recording of facts in regard to the Hindu community in the ensuing census in India.

"ABOLISH COMMUNAL AWARD"

The League by another resolution urged the abolition of the Communal Award as "it hampered the healthy growth of nationalism, interfered with the harmonious relations between the different communities and jeopardised peace and tranquillity in the country, culminating in the Pakistan Movement".

Dr. Radhakumud Mukerjee moving the resolution, held that the award was absolutely inconsistent with any form of democracy or responsible Government and Indians should ask for its immediate cancellation.

A resolution on untouchability moved by Pandit Raj Nath Kunzru enjoined of Hindus the duty of doing everything in their power and adopting all practical measures to eradicate untouchability and to promote equality and fraternity between caste Hindus and the Scheduled Classes.

TO DEFEAT NAZISM

A resolution sponsored by Mr. C. S. Ranga Iyer recorded an unqualified condemnation of the spirit of Nazism as being completely opposed to the Hindu traditions and a menace to civilisation and the freedom of nations. The League asked Britain immediately to declare India a Dominion based on the Statute of Westminster with a view to securing her maximum support and co-operation in the task of defeating Nazism.—A. P.

TRAGEDY THAT HAS OVERTAKEN GOKHALE'S GREATEST CREATION

Gandhiji On Servants Of India Society's Crisis: "Painful Duty" Of Expelling Two Members

BOMBAY, July 28.

Commenting on the recent crisis in the Servants of India Society, Gandhiji says in the "Harijan":

"I have avoided mention of the tragedy that has overtaken Gokhale's greatest creation. Through the kindness of Pandit Kunzru, I was kept informed of every happening while the Society was going through the agony. It was no small matter for the Society to have to expel members or to lose one of its oldest members by resignation.

The Society has a high ideal. To serve India so as to purify politics and without a selfish motive or the desire to attain power for the sake of it, it is itself a noble ideal. Gokhale created a certain standard of conduct and tradition for the Society. Those who could not carry it out obviously should not seek to enter the Society, or on having changed their viewpoint after entering it, should not remain in it. Such was the case with Shri Parulekar and Miss Gokhale.

When the Society could not induce, Gandhiji adds, these members to resign, it had to perform the very painful duty of expelling them, if the Society was to function as a properly organised body with one purpose and one policy. I know that the President and the other members left no stone unturned to avoid the crisis."

JOSHI'S RESIGNATION

"So far as Shri Joshi is concerned, it is wrong to say, as has been said, that he was compelled to resign. For valid reasons, the President and the Council thought that he should be transferred from Bombay. Shri Joshi, however, would not move from Bombay, and resigned.

"I have felt it a duty to take notice of the incident because there has been unkind criticism and because I consider myself an unofficial and sleeping member of the Society. The reader may not know that immediately after the Chief's death, I might have myself become a case of a grave crisis. My name was suggested for membership. Some members were afraid of my entry as for them, and truly, I was an unknown quantity. As soon as I came to know of differences, I withdrew my name, and everything went off happily. We came closer to one another by this natural restraint. How nice it would have been if Shri Parulekar and Miss Gokhale had followed the example set before them in 1915! If they have the welfare of the Society at heart, they could serve it in a variety of ways in matters in which they have no differences of opinion."

Sind Governor Translating 'Gita'

KARACHI, July 28.

According to a local daily His Excellency Sir Lancelot Graham, the Governor of Sind, is presently engaged in translating the English version of the "Gita", a Hindu scripture, into Sindhi language, which he can write and talk fluently.

The paper adds that it is the intention of the Governor, who is relinquishing his present office next year, to distribute the Sindhi translation of "Gita" among Sindhis free of cost.—United Press.

Vithalgadh Arbitration Committee's Report

(From A Correspondent.)

RAJKOT, July 26.

The Vithalgadh Arbitration Committee's work is over. The people's representatives presented their separate report. They could not agree with the talukas' representative who was not prepared to give any relief to the cultivators. They have with detailed reasons, shown in their report that no reliefs were given in the past to the cultivators, that thousands of rupees have been wrongly recovered from the people, and that they deserved full sympathy and relief.

Sir M. Yakub Backs Aney's Appeal For Unity

MORADABAD, July 27.

Commenting on Mr. Aney's Presidential Address at the All-India Hindu League at Lucknow this afternoon Sir Mohammad Yakub expressed his entire agreement with Mr. Aney's appeal for unity and for unconditional support to the Government at the present juncture.

Sir Mohammed said, India's future entirely depended on British victory and to refuse assistance is to cut our own nose to spite others.

Sir Mohammad hoped that Mr. Aney's appeal would receive a wide response in India.—A. P.

No Reshuffling Of Sind Cabinet

KARACHI, July 28.

Inquiries in authoritative circles reveal that there is no truth in the report that the Sind Cabinet is being enlarged or reshuffled, to make provision for Khan Bahadur Allahbux, a former Premier of Sind, or his colleagues.—United Press.

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EXCELSIOR
4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

2ND WEEK!
MERRIEST HIT IN TOO MANY YEARS!

NEW EMPIRE
4. 6-30 & 10 P. M.

BOMBAY and SUBURBS

Local Engagements

To-day

Hindu: Ashad Vad 10, 1996
Muslim: Jamadi-ul-Akhar 23, 1359
Parsi: Bahman 28, 1309
Hightide: 7.18 18.23
Lowtide: 0.37 13.04
Sunrise: 6h. 14m.
Sunset: 7h. 15m.

Domestic Occurrence

DEATH

SUNDERLAL KHIMCHAND AMERCHAND on Sunday, 28th July 1940, at 6-40 p.m. at his residence at Pine Villa, Cyrrus Avenue, Byculla, Bombay, after a brief illness.

A. R. P. COURSE FOR DIVISIONAL WARDENS "A".

Lecture on "War Gases" by Mr. K. M. Khareghat, to-day (Monday), 6-15 p.m., Electric House, Fort.

ELVIN ON "FUTURE OF ABORIGINALS."

Mr. Verrier Elwin will speak on "The Future of Aboriginals in India" to-day (Monday), at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.) at Greens, Mr. Manu Subedar, M. L. A., will preside.

Message Of The "Gita" Commended To Students

(From Our Correspondent.)

THANA, July 27.

"Humanity will not prosper unless the noble teachings of the "Gita" are followed in their entirety. The Armageddon with its terrible toll of victims which we are witnessing at present on the continent of Europe is an indication showing how the principles of universal brotherhood, harmony and peace, preached by the immitable "Song Celestial" have been trampled down. I will fervently appeal to the younger generation especially to study the great "Gita" daily and try to mould their conduct in the light of its teachings" thus observed Swami Shambhudananda of the Ramkrishnashram. Khar speaking last night on the "message of the Gita" at the Brahmin Sabha Hall before a large audience. Prof. R. S. Bhagwat who presided, while concluding stated that the "Gita" has been his solace in life and appealed to the students to take up earnestly the study of the great work.

Amusements Of The Day

CAPITOL—"Rulers of the Sea." To-day at 3-30 and 10 p.m.
REGAL—"Black Friday". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
METRO—"Northwest Passage." Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—"Til We Meet Again". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
NEW EMPIRE—"Too Many Husbands". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
SUPER—"Aj-Ki-Dunia". Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.
PATHE—"Woman". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m
ROXY—"Saubhagya". Daily at 4, 7 and 9-45 p.m.
WEST END—"Lapandav". Daily at 4, 7 and 9-45 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Andhi". Daily at 4-45, 7-15 and 10 p.m.
CHITRA—"Civil Marriage." Daily at 4, 6-45 and 9-45 p.m.
CENTRAL—"Dnyaneshwar". Daily at 4, 7 and 9-45 p.m.

PLANS FOR MAULANA AZAD'S RECEPTION

The General Secretaries of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee have issued the following programme of the public reception to be accorded to the Congress President, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad:

The arrangements regarding the public reception to be given to Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, the President of the Indian National Congress, on his arrival in Bombay on Tuesday morning, are now complete and we earnestly request the citizens of Bombay to give their best co-operation to the B P. C. C. for the successful carrying out of the programme.

The Maulana Sahib arrives in Bombay from Poona by the morning train. He will detrain at Dadar at 6 a. m. (S.T.), from where he will be brought to Victoria Terminus by a special train. We have approached the G.I.P. Railway Authorities for arranging a special train and also for permitting the reception arrangements on platform No. 9 which is an open platform at the Victoria Terminus Station. We are confident that the Railway Authorities will co-operate with us in the same manner as they have done on similar occasions in the past.

RECEPTION AT V. T.

The special train will leave Dadar some time after 7-30 a. m. and will arrive at the Victoria Terminus exactly at 8 a. m. (S. T.). The reception arrangements will be made on the platform. Only those who have got the special permits of the B.P.C.C. will be allowed to come to this platform. Enough accommodation will be reserved on the platform for representatives of public institutions and commercial bodies which have intimated their desire to garland the President. These Institutions are hereby requested to receive their special permits from the Congress House on Monday since it is impossible to send these to their respective addresses

Volunteers are required to be present in their uniform at the Victoria Terminus at 6-30 a.m. (S. T.).

The Congress President on his alighting from the train will be taken to a special Dais where he will be garlanded by the President of the B.P.C.C., and then by the numerous other institutions, who have already intimated to us their desire of doing so.

PROCESSION ROUTE

The reception ceremony at the Station will be over within quarter of an hour. At 8-15 (S. T.), the Congress President will join the procession which will march through the following route:

Bori Bunder, Crawford Market, Mangaldas Market, Jumma Musjid, Mulji Jetha Market, Bullion Exchange, Zaveri Bazar, Marwadi Bazar, Bhuleshwar Bamma Khana, Kumbhar Tukda, C. P. Tank and Vithalbhai Patel Road.

Commercial bodies and other residents on the processional route are requested to decorate the route in front of their premises in the usual manner by putting tricolour flags, floral arches and other decorations.

The presidential car in the procession will halt at several places on the route. Institutions and persons wanting to do honour to the President in procession are requested to wait at these halts until the presidential procession arrives.

The procession will terminate at the Congress House at about 9-30 a. m. (S.T.). The reception will end with a Flag Salutation at the Congress House.

The Congress President will unfurl the National Flag and then the procession will disperse.

Sevikas And Kumarikas

Mrs. Safia Khan, G.C.C. of the Seva Dal of the B.P.C.C. writes:

All Sevikas and Kumarikas are requested to be present in their uniform at the Victoria Terminus at 7 a.m. on Tuesday 30th instant.

"F" Ward Reception To Congress President

(From "F" Ward District Congress Committee.)

All public bodies of Parel (F Ward) area who desire to garland the Congress President, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, who is coming to Bombay for the first time since Ramgarh Congress tomorrow, Tuesday from Poona are requested, to be present at Dadar Station G. I. P. Rly. at 6 o'clock in the morning. They are also requested to have their names registered at the office of "F" Ward Dist. C. C.

HANDICRAFTS AMONG MUSLIM WOMEN

Paris Diploma For Students Of Dawoodbhai Fazalbhai Institute

The prize distribution of the Dawoodbhai Fazalbhai Muslim Women's Handicraft Institute was held on Sunday evening, at Kesar Baugh, Mrs. Dawoodbhai Fazalbhai presiding.

Mrs. A. Sirkar, Lady-Superintendent of the Institute in reviewing the work of the Institute said that the Institute was started in 1929 with the aim of making girls use their spare time well and also enabling them to earn a small income by learning handi crafts.

During the last year, the syllabus and time-table of the Institute had been changed so as to cover the three main courses, namely handiwork, machine-embroidery and cutting as well as other courses such as hygiene, first aid and drawing.

PARIS DIPLOMAS

In 1938, five students of the institute entered for the Embroidery Competition held by Messrs. Cartier Bresson at Paris and three of them obtained diplomas and prizes.

The Inspectress of Girls Schools, Bombay, had approved of the changes introduced in the Institute, which had now been recognized by the Bombay Government.

Finally she appealed to the public to help and encourage the Institute by sending orders for work.

A large variety of embroidery and knitting work, various types of badni work, drawing and paintings prepared by the students were exhibited.

WAR ALLOWANCE FOR RAILWAYMEN

BOMBAY, Sunday.

A resolution reiterating the demand for war allowance which was put forward on the 25th of February last, on behalf of the employees of the G. I. P. Railway was passed to-day at the annual general meeting of the G. I. P. Railwaymen's Union.

Mr. S. H. Jhabwalla presided.

The Union put forward a demand for an allowance of 25 per cent. for employees drawing Rs. 30 or less per month; 20 per cent. for those drawing from Rs. 30 up to Rs. 60; 15 per cent. for those drawing between Rs. 60 and Rs. 100; 10 per cent for those drawing between Rs. 100 and Rs. 200 and 5 per cent. for those drawing above Rs. 200.

The Union urged the Railway authorities to expedite the enquiry into the question by the special committee which was appointed some time back.

The following were elected office-bearers of the G. I. P. Railwaymen's Union for the next year:—

President:—Mr. S. H. Jhabwalla.
Vice-Presidents:—Mr R. A. Khedgikar and Mr. D. S. Vaidya
General Secretary:—Mr. S. C. Joshi.
Assistant Secretary:—Mr. G. H. Kale.
Treasurer:—Mr. J. Chowdhary.

SWASTIK LEAGUE.

There will be a Ceremonial Parade of the Swastik League volunteers at the Swastik Mandir, on Thursday, August 1, at 6-30 a.m. in honour of the 2nd Death Anniversary of the late Dr. G. B. Gole.

G Ward D.C.C.'s Reception To Moulana Azad

The office bearers of the Council of Managements of the "G" Ward District Congress Committee and volunteers of the Radical Congress Sevadal Om Samartha Vyayam Mandir will be present at the Dadar Station (G. I. P. Railway) to receive the Congress President who is arriving here from Poona by train which arrives at Dadar at 6 a.m. to-morrow (Tuesday). The band of the Congress Radical Sevadal will be in attendance at the time. The following associations have expressed their desire to garland the Congress President at the time of his arrival at Dadar station. (1) "G" Ward District Congress Committee. (2) United Muslim Youth League. (3) The New Grain Dealers' Association. (4) Lower Parel Sarvajanik Vachanalaya. (5) Dadar Gujarati Mandal. (6) B. B. & C. I. Railwaymen's Union. (7) Matunga Tenant's Committee. (8) Building Workers' Union. (9) Samarth Bharat Vyayam Mandir.

Those associations who desire to garland the Congress President are requested to inform the secretaries of the "G" Ward District Congress Committee Dadar.

ADIVASI SEVA MANDAL

Mr. Kher's Appeal For Funds

Mr. B. G. Kher, Ex-Prime Minister and President Adivasi Seva Mandal, in the course of an appeal says: "A large part of Thana District is hilly and covered with forests. It is inhabited by very backward communities, the aboriginals, such as Warlis, Katkaris, Thakurs, Kolis, Kokanis and others, 33 per cent. of the total population in Thana District.

All these people lead an extremely miserable life. In summer they suffer great hardship for want of water; in rains they are cut off from other parts for want of communications; during epidemics many of them die for want of any medical facilities; thus their hardships are beyond description. Nearly all of them are tenants of some landlords, and are without any land of their own; they have no land even to set up their huts.

On one side they are squeezed by the rackrenting sowkar and the rapacious forest contractor; on another side they have to suffer the severe blows of nature in heat, rain and cold; and in addition they are the slaves of their own pitiable ignorance, and many superstitions arising out of it. Thus the entire community is fast approaching the point of total destruction which is not very distant.

The fact that such a big mass of humanity should be rotting in a condition of life more debasing than that of slaves within 50 miles from Bombay, and that our citizens should be in complacent ignorance about their hardships and tortures, is certainly disgraceful.

In conclusion Mr. Kher says, "Recently an association called Adivasi Seva Mandal is started with a view to do social service work among these aboriginals. It is on the same lines as the Bhil Seva Mandal of Shri Thakkar Bapa.

The Mandal obviously requires money to carry out this programme successfully. The Mandal appeals to all those who have sympathy for those suffering people to offer help by either becoming the members of the Mandal, or by giving donations and gifts."

COMMERCE MEMBER VISITS GENERAL MOTORS FACTORY

Sir Ramaswami Mudaliar, Commerce Member to the Government of India, paid a visit to the factory of General Motors India Limited at Sewri, on Friday morning. He was accompanied by Mr. N. R. Pillai, I.C.S., Joint Secretary to the Government of India, Sir Rahimtulla Chinoy and Mr. Noormahomed Chinoy.

Sir Ramaswami and his party were received by Mr. H. M. Halsted, Jr., Managing Director of the Company, and then taken through the several factory buildings in which cars, trucks and bodies are built tested and stored.

The Commerce Member, who made a complete tour of the huge factory, saw for himself at first-hand the vast manufacturing facilities made available to meet both passenger and commercial transport needs for all sections of the Indian public. In particular, he was impressed with the skill of the Indian workers, the completeness of the factory's equipment, and the steady outflow of cars and trucks from the final production line.

His tour ended at the Spare Parts Depot in which are stocked 25,000 different items of spare parts worth Rs. 25 lakhs, for ready delivery to the thousands of General Motors car and truck owners throughout India, Burma and Ceylon.

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In order to popularise "EVERSHINE" the price is to be Rs. 3/- per Phial with directions for a very short period, after some time its original price of Rs. 15/- per Phial will be charged. Chances for such wonders occur rarely in life. Order to-day for to-morrow may be too late.

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THE ROYAL CHAMBER OF SCIENCE,
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SIR T. NARIMAN IMPROVES

BOMBAY, July 28.

The condition of Sir Temulji Nariman, who is ill, is stated to be much better than yesterday.

When Savarkar Interviews Viceroy In Bombay

BOMBAY, July 28.

Mr. V. D. Savarkar, President of the All-India Hindu Maha Sabha, has received a letter from the Secretary to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay that H. E. the Viceroy desires to see Mr Sarvarkar during his visit to Bombay on August 12 next. The Secretary to H. E. the Viceroy has also written to Mr. Savarkar to the same effect.

Mr. Savarkar has replied that he would interview the Viceroy after attending the Working Committee of the Hindu Maha Sabha at Nagpur as it has already been convened to meet on August 10 and 11 next.—United Press.

RAIDS AND ARRESTS AT AJMER

AJMER, July 27.

The houses of two prominent Congressmen, the office of the Gramya Udyog Sangh, Ajmer, and the Gandhi Ashram, Hatudi, were searched by the local police this morning. Messrs. Bal Krishna Garg and Shiv Kumar Kisra were arrested, it is stated, under the Defence of India Rules.—A. P.

Socialist Arrested

MADRAS, July 28.

Mr. B. Chenciah, member of the Congress Socialist Party Executive, was arrested last evening under the Defence of India Rules and was taken to Vellore Jail.—A. P.

FLAG SALUTATION AT CONGRESS HOUSE

Mr. Nagindas On Need For Discipline Among Volunteers

BOMBAY, Sunday.

Unfurling the National Flag at the Congress House to-day, Mr. Nagindas T. Master, Vice-President of the B. P. C. C. said that the current week would prove to be a very important one in the history of India because far-reaching decisions were expected to be taken by the Congress. While awaiting the directions from the Congress, it was the duty of every one to work for unity. He drew the attention of Congress volunteers to the need for discipline.

Referring to the forthcoming visit of the Congress President to Bombay, Mr. Nagindas Master urged the citizens to accord him a warm welcome.

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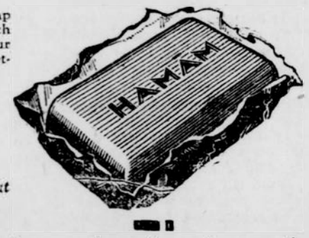

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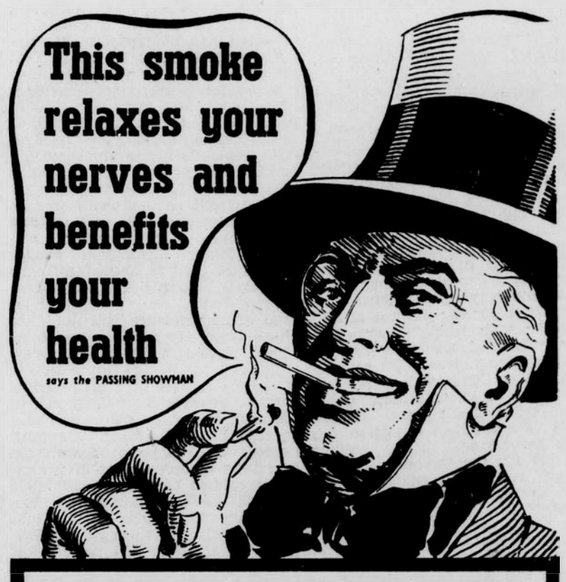

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The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: MONDAY, JULY 29, 1940.

HAND OF FRIENDSHIP

As was to be expected the All-India Congress Committee has adopted by a clear majority the Working Committee's Wardha statement on non-violence. Though the majority at the meeting was only 91 votes against 63, it is bound to be much larger in the country as there are millions outside the Congress who have not yet accepted even its limited adherence to non-violence. The resolution makes it clearer than the Wardha statement did that while, on the one hand, the Congress must continue to adhere strictly to the principle of non-violence in the struggle for independence, "it is unable, in the present circumstances, to declare that the principle should be extended to free India's National Defence." The President in his preliminary statement and the various speakers on the resolution showed that this position was in no way a climb-down from the policy of the Congress and that it only maintained the 'status quo' for the present. Only, in the words of Mr. Bhulabhai Desai, "Gandhiji has elevated himself still further" but a representative body, whose main function is to win national independence and not "to propagate the principle of non-violence", cannot at present tie itself down to a particular policy of national defence to be followed after independnce is won. As Pandit Jawaharlal said, the Congress was a political organisation working for the political independence of the country and, therefore, it had to take its decision bearing this in mind. Mr. Rajagopalachari, who dwelt at length on this point in moving another resolution at the meeting, expressed the feeling in the minds of a vast majority of Indians that it is impossible, at any rate at present to run a State without army. Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel also pointed out that in such a matter the Congress should be guided by the general public opinion and that, whatever his personal view might be, he could not carry his province with him in dispensing with the army altogether.

Volunteers And Non-Violence

The resolution, however, strictly maintains the present policy of non-violence in its own volunteer organization. It lays down not only that all Congress volunteers must remain non-violent in the discharge of all their duties but also that "no Congress volunteers' organisation can be formed or maintained except on that basis" and that "any other volunteer organisation for the purpose of self-defence with which Congressmen are associated must likewise adhere to non-violence." In common with other Congress leaders the President is uncompromising on this point. He rightly believes that "the slightest deviation in this respect will mean political suicide for the Congress leading to the end of all political life in the country". It follows from this that if special National Guards are to be found either by or under the auspices of the Congress to deal with internal disorders these will have to be strictly on the basis of non-violence.

Need For Unity

After the question of non-violence was disposed of in the first resolution, there was no need for the prolonged discussion on the second one which sought to confirm the Delhi resolution of the Working Committee. This resolution stated that a Declaration should be immediately made by Britain acknowledging the complete independence of India and that as an immediate step in giving effect to it a provisional National Government should be constituted at the Centre, which, though formed as a transitory measure should be such as to command the confidence of all the elected elements in the Central Legislature. And the resolution added that if these two condition were fulfilled, it would "enable the Congress to throw in its full weight in the efforts for the effective organisation of the defence of the country." The resolution was carried by a very large majority. The opposition to the resolution on the ground that it was against the Ramgarh resolution was unreasonable. For, as Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramayya pointed out, the Ramgarh resolution itself endorsed various statements which the Working Committee had issued before and the Delhi resolution was on the lines of those very statements. Mr. Narendradev rightly deprecated the views expressed by the Communists that the Congress High Command was the tool of British Imperialism. But he and his socialist friends criticised the Delhi resolution as a surrender to British Imperialism. This is a wrong and unfair view because the offer of the Congress is meant to take effect only if the conditions about India's independence and immediate National Government are satisfactorily fulfilled. Pandit Jawaharlal made a dignified and moving statement on the resolution for which he accepted responsibility as a member of the Working Committee. But it is surprising that at the time of voting on the resolution he remained neutral. We have no doubt the country will be guided more by his statement and his speech after it than by his neutrality. Referring to the criticisms of the Communists and socialists, he said he was never guided by dogmas and slogans but by certain principles and he added that the time had now come when they should think in terms of achieving things and not merely in terms of speeches or shoutings from the platforms. The British Government's answer to them, he said, had only been "Nothing doing"; their (Congressmen's) answer to that should be to strengthen themselves and not weaken themselves in any manner. Minor differences among Congress leaders should not be unduly magnified. Differences even on the larger issue of non-violence will not, we hope, lead to any resignations. The President has passionately appealed for perfect unity in the Congress in face of a grave crisis, and it behoves all Congressmen to sink all minor differences and present united front. Gandhiji agrees with Pandit Jawaharlal that the Congress offer of friendship cannot be holding the field indefinitely but he rightly does not like to lay down any particular time limit. We trust the British Government will not reject Gandhiji's advice to grasp the hand of friendship offered by the Congress. If, however, the offer is spurned, the country may rest satisfied with the Congress President's assurance that he and his colleagues will see that the present state of suspense will not be allowed to continue much longer.

Hindu Conference

The first session of the All-India Hindu League Conference held at Lucknow during the week-end is described by its organisers as the anti-Pakistan arm of the All-India Hindu Mahasabha. From the trend of the principal speeches made at the Conference it seems to differ from the Mahasabha only in its anxiety to give unconditional co-operation to Government in war effort, an attitude which the Mahasabha has not yet adopted, though it has permitted its individual members to define their own attitudes in the matter. Mr. M. S. Aney, who presided over the Conference, accurately described present-day India as a house divided against itself. But he did not explain the reason for an apparent attempt to subdivide the Hindu section of the house. He said that the Hindus must unhesitatingly assume the responsibility of protecting their country. If this result can be achieved only by co-operation with the authorities in their efforts for the success of this war the Hindus, he declared, should co-operate; they had to do it more in their own national interests than those of their rulers. But the question is whether, as things are, without an effective control by a truly National Government the nation's resources will be utilised in really national interests.

Mr Aney had no difficulty in exposing the dangers of the Pakistan scheme not only to the country but also to its major communities. He does not exaggerate the position when he says that the scheme will be "the beginning of the end of both". India needs now something more than criticism of a bad scheme to safeguard minority interests. It needs something constructive in the shape of an alternative scheme to serve that purpose better. Mr. Aney himself realises this and suggests that the principles laid down by the League of Nations will be fully recognised and applied in the solution of problems relating to minorities in India with such adaptation as the special circumstances in India may require. But the problem itself is how and to what extent those principles need to be modified. The problem is not made easier by people discussing every important national question in communal terms. Mr. Aney criticised the Congress for its attitude towards the Communal Award and said that it had accelerated the pace of the process of disunion and destruction of the spirit of nationalism. On the contrary what had really done so was the attitude of the critics of the Congress. Mr. Aney recorded a protest against pan-Islamism which he said had the definite object of bringing the Asiatic nations like India and Burma under the influence of Islamic culture and religion. Whether pan-Islamism exists or not, considering that India and Burma together contain the largest Muslim population in the world, the influence of Islamic culture and religion on them is as inescapable as that of Hindu culture and religion. What Mr. Aney should have urged but did not was that the State in India should be strictly a secular one and should not be dominated by any one culture or religion.

Even the question of the Indian States is now-a-days being treated by communalists as a communal problem. Mr. Aney commends an "attitude of benevolent neutrality towards the States" subject to one exception. If, he says, it is found that the administration in any State is perversely persisting in the pursuit of a fatal policy of racial or communal discrimination, he would insist on Indian public men giving up their policy of neutrality and using all means of persuasion against such a State to abandon this path. Why should there not be other exceptions as, for instance, when all communities, without discrimination, are oppressed by the Ruler? Mr. Aney rightly claims that the goal in British India is "the establishment of the sovereignty of the people". The Congress wants this to be the goal in the States also.

"Not Quite So Bad"

(By MAHATMA GANDHI, in "Harijan").

Under the above caption Gandhiji writes in "Harijan".

"A friend quotes from a letter received from an English friend:

"Do you think that Mahatma's appeal to every Briton is going to produce right reactions in the mind or heart of a single Briton? That appeal has probably created more ill-will than anything else recently. We live in astonishing and critical times, and it is frightfully difficult to decide that should be done. At any rate we should try to avoid obvious dangers. So far as I can see Mahatma's unadulterated policy must inevitably lead to disaster for India. How far he himself intends following it I do not know, for he has a wonderful way of adapting himself to his material"

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Well, I happen to know that many more than one single heart have been touched by my 'Appeal to Every Briton.' I know that many English friends were anxious for me to take some such step. But I do not want to take comfort from the approbation, however pleasing in itself, of English friends. What is of value for me is to know that at least one Englishman thinks as stated in the extract. Such knowledge should put me on my guard. It should make me more careful, if possible, in the selection of the words I use to express my thought. But no displeasure even of the dearest friends can put me off the duty I see clearly in front of me. And this duty of making the appeal was so peremptory that it was impossible for me to put it off. As certain as I am writing this, the world has to come to the state to which I have invited Britain. Those who will be witnesses of that happy and not far-off event will recall my appeal with gladness. I know that the appeal has hastened its advent.

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Why should a single Briton resent an appeal to him to be braver than he is, to be better than he is in every respect? He may plead inability, but he cannot be displeased by an appeal to his nobler nature.

Why should the appeal breed any ill-will at all? There is no cause given for it by the manner or the matter of the appeal. I have not advised cessation of fight. I have advised lifting it to a plane worthy of human nature, of the divinity man shares with God himself. If the hidden meaning of the remarks is that by making the appeal I have strengthened Nazi hands, the suggestion does not bear scrutiny. Herr Hitler can only be confounded by the adoption by Britain of the novel method of fighting. At one single stroke he will find that all his tremendous armament has been put out of action. A warrior lives on his wars, whether offensive or defensive. He suffers a collapse if he finds that his warring capacity is unwanted.

★

My appeal is not from a coward to brave people to shed their bravery, nor is it a mockery from a fair-weather friend to one in distress. I suggest to the writer to re-read my appeal in the light of my explanation.

One thing Herr Hitler, as every critic, may say. I am a fool without any knowledge of the world of human nature. That would be a harmless certificate which need excite neither ill-will nor anger. It would be harmless because I have earned such certificates before now. This one would be the latest of the many editions, and I hope not the last, for my foolish experiments have not yet ended.

So far as India is concerned, my unadulterated policy can never harm her, if she adopts it. If India as a whole rejects it, there can be no harm accruing except to those who may foolishly pursue it. The correspondent has lighted upon my strong point when he says: "Mahatma has a wonderful way of adapting himself to his material." My instinctive knowledge of my material has given me a faith which cannot be moved. I feel within me that the material is ready. My instinct has not betrayed me once. But I must not build much upon past experience. "One step enough for me."

Way Of The Truly Non-Violent

"It will be the duty of the truly non-violent to leave the Congress if they are in a minority, says Mahatma Gandhi in the course of a reply to a correspondent in the "Harijan".

"Does not the resolution of the Working Committee mean that it adds one more to the existing factions?" asks the correspondent.

Gandhiji replies:—"I do not think there is room for such a fear or doubt. Let us see what happens in the A. I. C. C. If it is found that a large majority of the members are believers in strict non-violence I have no doubt that Sardar Vallabhbhai and others will be extremely delighted. It was no pleasure to them to arrive at the decision they did, and they acted in their representative capacity. They acted in the belief that there were very few Congressmen with a genuine faith in non-violence, and they had sufficient reasons for their belief. Had it been a question of their individual belief, I am sure they would have unhesitatingly voted for non-violence. Assuming, therefore, that the truly non-violent are in a minority, it will be their duty to leave the Congress and thus serve the Congress all the better.

Their continuance in the Congress would lead to friction, for the majority would, in carrying out their policy, have to adopt many resolutions which the followers of out-and-out non-violence could not accept. That would lead to clashes which should be anything but non-violence. The out-and-out non-violent, therefore, will gladly retire and devote themselves exclusively to constructive work. They will also co-operate with the Congress wherever they can do so without a clash, and yet they will not think of being in any Committee. I am firmly of opinion that, if we can bring into being an army of truly non-violent persons, the Working Committee's decision will be found to be a blessing in disguise. If every province has its band of truly non-violent soldiers, they will not only add to the glory of the Congress, but contribute effectively to bringing the Congress nearer to non-violence than ever before."

Navicert System To Be Extended Over Wide Areas

LONDON, July 28.

There is a possibility that the Commons debate on Tuesday on foreign affairs, will be in public and not private as at present arranged. Reuters' Parliamentary Correspondent learns that the Government will leave the decision in the hands of the House, and although the view previously represented to them favoured privacy, they are prepared to agree to a public debate, if the feeling that way is sufficiently strong.

It is expected that Mr. Churchill will speak in the debate and this will be his first speech on foreign affairs since he became Prime Minister.

NAVICERT SYSTEM.

Prior to the debate, the House will hear an important statement by Dr. Dalton of the new measures contemplated to make the blockade more effective. He is expected to announce the extension of the Navicert System over a much wider area than it covers at present. This, it is believed, while simplifying the working of the blockade, will facilitate neutral trade and thus release naval forces for other duties.

It is thought that as a result of Dr. Dalton's announcement, vessels will find that approach to many ports, which are hitherto free, or export from such ports, carrying enemy exports, will be difficult unless a Navicert has been obtained in advance.—

Congress Leaders On Amery's Statement

POONA, July 27.

Congress leaders offer little comment on Mr. Amery's reply to Mr. Sorensen's question in the House of Commons suggesting that the situation in India is not so serious. It is described as a typical Ministerial reply. This does not mean, it is argued, that the Secretary of State is not aware of the serious situation in India arising out of the constitutional deadlocks and the Congress and Muslim League attitude towards official war efforts.—United Press.

Frankly Speaking

Hitler's Plans

It is reported from America that Herr Hitler has offered "peace terms" to Britain through King Gustav of Sweden. London has no information about it. But should any terms be offered they would certainly be rejected. What will Herr Hitler do next? It is, of course, obvious that he must act soon, but where and how is the question. The Nazis have been threatening an invasion of Britain and the British have been very actively preparing for it. Moreover, a recent report from Turkey suggests that Herr Hitler's intended attack will reach its full force about the middle of August. In this war nothing need be "unexpected". But whatever tactical "surprises" the Fuhrer may plan, an invasion cannot be started—much less can it be maintained against British land forces—before the R. A. F. and the British Navy have been completely destroyed. Is that possible? Herr Hitler may well hesitate to embark upon an adventure that may prove his own undoing. In that case he may strike elsewhere. Will it be, for instance, Gibraltar?

Japanese Policy

On a demand by Sir Robert Craigie of a clarification of Japanese foreign policy, M. Matsouka is reported to have said that "as Japan's foreign policy, together with other national policies was just now under careful deliberation, he could not, much to his regret, immediately reply." This evasion confirms, if any confirmation were needed, that the policy of the present Japanese Cabinet is, as announced by an important Japanese paper, to form a closer anti-British and anti-American alliance with the Axis Powers. But it also suggests a certain hesitation on the part of the Konoye Cabinet to put that policy into action immediately. This is not surprising. Mr. Churchill very rightly suggested a few days ago that what would happen to the British in the Far East would largely be influenced by what happened to them in Britain. The Japanese, who are not devoid of calculating realism, are waiting upon events, to see, that is, how Herr Hitler's threatened offensive goes. Another factor which may be restraining them from taking what in the present circumstance is an incalculable step, is the change in the hitherto passive attitude of the U. S. A. The recent American embargo must necessitate "careful deliberation" indeed.

Piquant Situation

The situation in the Balkans may—though not necessarily—clarify after the return of Rumanian and Bulgarian statesmen from their visits to Berchtesgaden and Rome. Only one thing has emerged of great interest. The break between London and Bucharest has reached the stage of mutual reprisals. Indeed, Britain is replying to Rumania's anti-British orientation with interest. For, an announcement has been allowed to be made that Britain now favours Bulgaria's claims upon Rumania. This development is highly interesting, for Britain is adopting policies similar to those of Russia in respect of Rumana on the one hand and Bulgaria on the other. Is there, we wonder, more in all this than meets the eye? And, as if to add to the piquancy of the situation, observers in Ankara suggest that the Axis partners are not entirely agreed as to the policy to be pursued in the Balkans.

American Paper's Appeal

It will be recalled that Britain had succeeded some time ago in arranging for the purchase from the American Navy of a number or torpedo and anti-submarine boats. The arrangement, however, was cancelled owing to agitation by Republicans. The *New York Herald Tribune* has taken the matter up again and appeals to the Administration for the sale to Britain of "some of our World War destroyers, some of our new bombers and new motor torpedo boats." Is this demand inspired by new hopes based on the recent embargo on the export of petrol to Spain and Japan and does it reflect some kind of revised desire on the part of the Administration to accommodate Britain? In any case, if the assistance suggested by the paper is given now it will certainly prove of vital advantage to Britain which badly needs destroyers and torpedo boats.

Dhondy's Case

It seems as if there has been too severe a view taken by the authorities in the case of the young Parsee undergraduate at Cambridge, who was charged under the Defence Regulations and sentenced to imprisonment. As his appeal has been rejected, we feel that the Secretary of State should move in the matter and try and see if a more lenient view cannot be taken of what appears to be the exuberance of adolescence. Surely it is not so damaging to the cause of Britain if one young undergraduate, elated with having finished his examination and a trifle inebriated by a drink, did what he is alleged to have done. It seems incredible that anyone could take the serious view that has been taken, especially as it has ruined the career of a very promising student who has been deprived of his degree and who has been punished far too severely. Something, therefore, should be done soon for a young man whose future has been jeopardized. His sentence must be reduced and his academic prospects should not be ruined.

TETE-A-TETE

WITHOUT COMMENT.

ANKARA, July 28.

Italy's absence from the Salzburg conversations is the subject of considerable comment in political circles here.

It has been supposed that in view of the vital concern of Balkan affairs to Italy and the influential role Italy formerly played in that region. Her Hitler would have invited his Axis partner to participate in his plans for Balkan settlement.

—Reuter.

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According to Sjt. M. S. Aney, the Pakistan scheme "will be neither in the interests of the Mahomedans nor those of the Hindus."

This argument, Sjt. Aney ought to know, is entirely irrelevant.

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Says a British paper: "When Viscount Halifax talks about our fighting for Christianity, it makes no impression whatsoever in India and such speeches are usually dismissed throughout Europe as typical of British hypocrisy".

Well, well, well, we wouldn't actually go so far as that.

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M. Balchen, Head of the Norwegian Air Mission, hints at the likelihood of big news favourable to Britain, breaking this week either at Washington or Toronto.

Good. But we hope it won't be effective only from the middle of 1942.

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Soviet warships in the Caspian Sea, says a report, have been concentrated at Baku.

On being consulted about the implications of this report the Junior Colleague replied that since it is impossible to explain Russian activities, he might as well suggest that the warships have been despatched to Baku to blow up the oil fields.

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The U.S.A. Maritime Commission has approved of the chartering of an American tanker to transport a cargo of petrol from California to Vladivostok.

We hope Mr. Sumner Welles makes another notable contribution to war efforts against Germany, by denouncing this concession to Russia.

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In connection with Herr Hitler's "peace offer" to Britain, it is reported that in return for British acceptance, the Fuehrer promises to "guarantee the British Empire protection from the Yellow Peril."

No wonder the report emanates from America.

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Japan's Foreign policy, declares her new Foreign Minister, together with other national policies, is just now under "careful deliberation."

It will remain so, so long as Herr Hitler remains on his dilemma one horn of which is in Britain and the other in the Balkans.

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Apropos of Herr Hitler's talk with the Bulgarian statement, the Official German News Agency refers to "the traditional friendly spirit that remained unaltered since the two countries were united as comrades in arms during the world war."

This should form an interesting background to these statesmen's talk with Signor Mussolini.

By the way, M. Filoff and M. Popoff should change their names.

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An agent of Marshal Petain is stated to have arrived at Djibouti.

No doubt to persuade M. Gentilhomme to give up being a gentleman.

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On and on went the bore, his subject being "mental aberration."

"Of course," he declared presently "there are degrees of insanity."

A gleam shot into the eyes of an exasperated listener.

"If that's so," he snapped, "I'll bet you took an Honours one."

Concede Demand And Get India's Aid

'C. R.' & Sardar Defend Delhi Resolution

(Continued from page 1.)

and a National Government is accordingly formed at the Centre without delay, all efforts at organising the material and moral resources of the country for defence cannot in any sense be voluntary or as from a free country, and will, therefore, be ineffective.

"The Working Committee declare that, if these measures are adopted, it will enable the Congress to throw in its full weight in the efforts for the effective organisation of the defence of the country."

Reply To Critics

Mr. Rajagopalachari devoted a considerable part of his one hour speech to reply to opposition from those believing in out-and-out non-violence and also Communists and empnasised that there was nothing inconsistent in the attitude they had now taken up with whatever they had said in the past.

Mr. Rajagopalachari said he wished to apologise to them at the outset for his inability to speak as frankly as he would have liked to in view of the fact that the meeting was not a secret session. The fact that visitors and journalists were present put a restraint on him.

When he was entering the hall yesterday, he said, he was handed a pamphlet containing the Communist point of view on the resolution. He had studied it and in view of the strong opposition to the Working Committee's attitude voiced therein he had come to the conclusion that they must be right (laughter). The Communists believed, said Mr. Rajagopalachari, in a thorough powdering of all that had crystallised and then build up on those ruins something grand and new. That was not his view, nor of the Working Committee. Their fundamental proposal was that there should be peaceful evolution in the country. So when the Communists opposed the resolution he was sure he was adhering to their fundamental position.

FOUR-FOLD OPPOSITION.

After reading the resolution, Mr. Rajagopalachari proceeded to catalogue the opposition to the resolution. Since yesterday's debate it was clear that there could be opposition to the resolution from those who could be described as believers in out-and-out non-violence. The second aspect of opposition was the feeling that the British Government had not done anything good to the world or to India and were not likely to do so. Another section believed that it was against their grain, against their prestige, to propose co-operation even though it might be only in the event of certain conditions being fulfilled. The fourth aspect of the opposition was that the British had not responded to our offers so far and were not likely to do so in the future.

POLITICAL RESPONSIBILITIES

Mr. Rajagopalachari proceeded to point out that there was still another ground for opposition and that was the argument that this resolution was inconsistent with their past attitude. Characterising the inconsistency as fear-complex which was completely groundless, the speaker proceeded to reply to the various aspects of the opposition.

Referring to the objection of those, who believed in out-and-out non-violence, he pointed out that they had now seized a political organisation and they had ousted successfully—speaking in a comparative manner—all other parties or organisations from the field in the country. Having come in control of this political machinery, they had political responsibilities. They could not for example, take upon themselves the duties of an organisation for propagation of such missionary and noble ideals as propagation of non-violence, however much one may personally be devoted to such ideals.

In this connection, Mr. Rajagopalachari referred to the latest writing by Mahatma Gandhi in the "Harijan" with reference to those, who had been described as the "truly non-violent." Mr. Rajagopalachari did not think that Mahatma Gandhi meant that they must all resign from the Congress. That was not his way of doing things What Mahatma Gandhi meant was that, those who felt that they could make no compromise on their belief in non-violence, and, therefore, would become an obstruction should pursue their objective without hindrance to others. Those who believed that there should be no army and that an Independent State could be governed without any form of force and wanted to propagate those ideals even now, should not come in the way of the political progress of the country. What Mahatma Gandhi wanted was that believers in non-violence, who could not compromise on their faith, should not allow their views to interfere with the day-to-day activities of the political organisation which belonged to the country. If they could not separate this attitude of mind from the day-to-day conduct of the organisation, then they should take up other work.

MAHATMA'S OWN DEEDS

Proceeding to examine the attitude of "out-and-out" non-violence, Mr. Rajagopalachari asked: Could the State they proposed to organise be governed if they adhered to this attitude? Frankly, he regarded this as an impossible attitude and he would say they would be erring grievously if they took the attitude that they could run a State without an army. Without beating about the bush, he would say definitely he was sorry he could not accept that attitude.

Referring to yesterday's debate the speaker said that the atmosphere that had been created as a result of the debate was what he might describe as "ultimate doctrines atmosphere." What had Mahatmaji himself done all these days? Was he a less believer in non-violence when he himself participated in the recruitment campaign? If this reference would be misleading in the present circumstances, the speaker would refer them to Mahatmaji's strong faith in prohibition. Yet, despite that, had he not handed over spirituous liquor to labourers on an occasion in the past? There was still no inconsistency in this attitude. To believe in a great goal was one thing and to fly off from reality another. So the fear of inconsistency need not deter them They could all work even as Mahatma Gandhi had himself worked all these days He (the speaker) was no less devotee to the ideal of non-violence than any of them, but when they had taken up political work they should not mix up that work with other work. He contended it was possible to remain a devotee of a great ideal and at the same time work in a political organisation like the Congress. He would beg of those who believed in out-and-out non-violence not to mix up this with the problems facing them to-day. It was possible to work for the attainment of their ideal without conflict with the conduct of a political organisation.

CHANGED SITUATION

Dealing with the other aspects of the opposition Mr. Rajagopalachari pleaded that it was not right to be carried away by emotional prejudice against Britain. When war was declared they asked Britain to define her war aims, not as examiners in an examination room, but as practical men, who wanted to know where they stood. That question had not been answered satisfactorily. The situation had considerably changed since then. They had to think in terms of their having to be potential and immediate rulers of the country, in case their demand was conceded. To-day the war for Britain had become a defensive war. And it was necessary that they should reiterate what the country wanted and it could do in relation to the war. Since their last demand there had been many controversies based on their demand. So they had to define afresh their objectives. It may not be possible to make India an independent country immediately and so they had provided for this by the demand for the immediate formation of a National Government. Their object was to put out of the field of Government the Britishers and then the formation of a National Government representing the Legislature. Supposing this was agreed to, they should help the British. Some might say this was against their grain; but the speaker would look at it from a practical point of view and view it against the background of the lessons of history. "We are in the clutches of an octopus. We want to be freed from it. We must, therefore, see if this is a right step to get out of it. Will it lead to a strengthening of our position, even if it does not lead us to complete independence immediately? Shall we be wise in saying that we shall not be bothered whatever happens now: let us wait till things settle down and we know what it is and then we shall come out and rest power from whoever has come in the meanwhile?

THAT HOBGOBLIN OF INCONSISTENCY.

Mr. Rajagopalachari submitted that what they had to ask themselves was: Would they be giving up any of their policies and programmes by the present attitude? He would definitely reply this question in the negative. Would they be worse off as a result of this resolution even if promises, which might be made now, might be broken?

The speaker proceeded to read out extracts from Mahatma Gandhi's and Pandit Jawaharlal's statements made in September last to show that the approach made therein was not one of having nothing to do with the war; these statements he contended did not reveal an attitude of untouchability towards the British (laughter), but were definitely intended to touch them. They contemplated being involved in the war. He was not taking them over these quotations just by way of special pleading for the resolution. What he wanted to dispel was that hobgoblin of inconsistency. To mix up a metaphor, he wanted to take this hobgoblin by the horns. They had all of them, despite their varying shades of opinion, spoken their minds on this matter and so it was not inconsistent to tell Britain that if she did what they wanted they would be prepared to give India's help. The atmosphere had changed considerably during the recent months and so they were presenting their demand in a new and explicit form, as a result of the re-examination of the question in the light of the numerous appeals made to them.

NO SURRENDER.

Reverting to the Communist attitude Mr. Rajagopalachari asked: Had not the leaders, whom these people admired and followed, seized power when it was available? The speaker felt there was a general feeling in the country in favour of this resolution. He agreed that they, as leaders of the people, could not be led completey by this feeling, but they had to take that also into account. Of course, if they rejected the resolution the country might accept it; but if they passed the resolution, he felt sure that the country would welcome it. He repeated there was nothing in the resolution which could be regarded as a surrender of their principles and policies. They had made their demand more explicit in the light of the new situation that had developed in the world.

Before concluding Mr. Rajagopalachari referred to the Karachi resolution of the Congress which urged that Indians should be armed and also that defence expenditure should be halved. Did this contemplate a State without an army, asked Mr. Rajagopalachari. There was nothing wrong or dishonourable in the resolution.

In conclusion the speaker urged the Committee not to do anything that would tend to show that they were a disorganised body. The Congress had always shown that they were a well-knit disciplined and well-organised body capable of delivering the goods. Let them not now do or say anything, which might take this away from it.

PRACTICAL LEAD

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel in seconding the resolution asked the House to remember the fact that in passing the Delhi resolution the Congress Working Committee did not think in terms of personal loyalty to Mahatma Gandhi. The Working Committee would have certainly been delighted if it had been able to go the whole hog with Mahatma Gandhi on the question of non-violence. "When we found that we were unable to do so, we felt that it would be unfair to Mahatma Gandhi, to promise to do things which we cannot. We have been following Mahatma Gandhi as faithful soldiers for the past twenty years. We are prepared to do so even now, but Mahatma Gandhi did not want us to follow him blindly. Besides, on this grave occasion, we had to think not in our personal capacities, but as representatives of our respective constituencies. At least I felt that I would not be able to take my province with me in respect of non-violence to the extent Mahatma Gandhi expects us to do. Mahatma Gandhi, on his first meeting with the Viceroy, after the declaration of the war, told him (the Viceroy) that if he had his way he would give Britain unconditional support. Mahatma Gandhi alone could say that because he knows his own strength, **but we have our weaknesses** and it is not possible for us to go the extent to which he can go.

MINISTERIAL EXPERIMENT.

"I was not prepared to declare that in a Free India we would have no Army. During our short experience of administration of two and a half years in the Provinces, on several occasions we felt the need and had to requisition the military. Mahatma Gandhi did not like this and said so plainly. Our not being able to follow Mahatma Gandhi to the full extent in this respect does not imply that we are second to anyone in regard to our respect and loyalty to him and if this House passed a resolution pledging its support to the principle of unadulterated non-violence in all circumstances, I will be the happiest person. But if we cannot go to that extent it is better for us to be frank and honest and to say so."

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel proceeded:— "Personally I do not think that there is anyone in the Congress who will be prepared to shoulder such a great responsibility."

Sardar Patel referred to his resignation from the Gandhi Seva Sangh last September, because he held that consistent with the principle of non-violence as understood by the members of the Gandhi Seva Sangh the September resolution of the Working Committee was untenable as, on certain conditions being fulfilled, it assured help to the British Government in their war efforts. "I was a party to this resolution of the Working Committee. As a member of the Gandhi Seva Sangh I could not justify the stand the Working Committee had taken. Therefore I had to make my choice. I told the Gandhi Seva Sangh that consistent with its principle I could not be a member and therefore, sought its permission to resign from the Sangh."

PRACTICAL PROPOSITION.

"The resolution, which Mr. Rajagopalachari has just placed before you is a short one; perhaps the shortest resolution passed by the Committee since the war broke out. There is no reference in it to the failures of the British Government to meet the Indian demand for freedom nor any criticism of it. It is a plain matter of fact and practical proposition. It has to be so, looking to the present position of Britain. In her hour of trial we did not want to remind her of her failings in respect of India, but at the same time we have not gone back a bit of any of our demands. We have made it quite clear that if our demands are accepted, our full and hearty co-operation would be at the disposal of Great Britain. The question whether our demand will be accepted or not does not matter much, as it suits us both ways. If the British Government accept it, it is good, because it will be to their advantage and our benefit, but if they do not we will be free to choose our own course and we shall do so."

NO FREEDOM WITHOUT RISK

The Sardar added: "There are people who sense danger in this move and feel that we will be taking great risks if this resolution is passed. No doubt there is a certain amount of risk in it, but big issues like the freedom of a vast country like India cannot be solved unless we are prepared to take certain amount of risk and we are prepared to do so. When we met at Wardha, in September last, we thought, that it would be a long war and there would be a stalemate for a pretty long period, but the rapid developments during the last two or three months have changed the face of the war and we have to take stock of them. The fact that the entire nationalist press of the country has approved the Delhi decision, proves that the country is behind us. I can understand the position of those, who do not want to give any thought to this until freedom is achieved, but in that case, we need not make any demand from the Britain either.

There are people who talk of moral support. Britain, placed as she is at present, has no value for moral support, in the same way as Mahatma Gandhi's appeal to every Britain had no value in the eyes of the Englishman. But it is precisely in this frame of mind that Britain may feel the need of coming to a settlement with us.

There is no question of bargaining in it. Our support, if it is to be full and hearty, must come from the people of a Free India. Again we cannot help Britain so long as we are not free, because all such help given would go to strengthen our bondage and we are not fools to allow that to happen."

LOGICAL COROLLARY

Concluding the Sardar said: "As Babu Rajendra Prasad has told you yesterday, your passing of the first resolution requires you to accept this resolution also as it is only a logical corollary to that resolution. I am not here to canvas anyone's vote, much less to induce any Group or Party within the A.-I. C. C. to change its mind, but I must tell you that it is a practical resolution that we have placed before you. Look upon it as practical men, meeting here, not in your individual capacities, but as representatives of a great national organisation charged with the task of giving a correct lead to the country on this occasion and to help it in its march towards its goal of freedom."

The Congress President announced he had received notice of four amendments.

Mr. Balakrishna Sharma by an amendment sought the omission of the words "confirms the Working Committee's Delhi resolution" and adding of following words instead:

Wanted National Programme

"The All-India Congress Committee has noted the Working Committee's Delhi resolution and in view of the present political situation the Committee authorises the Working Committee to give a national programme to the country."

Mr. Balakrishna Sharma maintained that the Congress has always been opposing participation in any war. He recalled the various resolutions passed by the Working Committee, the A.-I. C. C. and the Congress at the instance of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. The resolution before the House was the negation of this considered policy of the Congress. He referred to the "repression that was going on in the country" and said that many Congress workers had been arrested. How could the Congress in the face of such attitude of the British Government and its failure to make a declaration as demanded by the Congress adopt the policy suggested in the Delhi resolution, asked Mr. Sharma. He, therefore, suggested that the A.-I. C. C. should note the resolution and ask the Working Committee to frame a national programme for a national struggle.

USE OF INDIAN ARMY.

Mr. Gulam Mahomed Khan by an amendment sought the addition of a clause to the resolution laying down that

India's national forces will not be used except for maintaining internal order and peace and meeting foreign aggression, and that the National Army would in no case be sent out of India.

The mover said that he was prepared to support the resolution if the Working Committee accepted his amendment. The speaker did not want Indian army and Indian resources to be used outside India.

Mr. V. M. Tarkunde by an amendment wanted the deletion of the word "confirms" and instead addition of words "has considered". He also wanted addition of a clause to the resolution declaring that

the granting India's freedom is not the right of the British Government as this right belongs to the people.

His amendment also suggested formation of National Coalition Ministries in the Provinces and at the Centre for the purpose of capture of power which should be used to call a National Convention to lay down the fundamental rights of the people such as adult franchise, proper labour conditions, safeguards for minorities, etc.

The House at this stage adjourned for lunch. It met again at 2 p.m.

TAKE A-I.C.C. INTO CONFIDENCE.

More amendments were moved to the resolution when the A.I.C.C. resumed discussion in the afternoon.

Pandit Jiwanlal moved an amendment seeking the deletion of the third paragraph of the Delhi resolution, containing the offer that if the Congress demand is conceded they would throw in their full weight in the organisation of the defence of the country.

He wanted the Working Committee should take them into their confidence as to what happened at the meeting between Mahatma Gandhi and the Viceroy so as to enable them to know the background against which they could judge the resolution. The negotiations were no longer continuing and he did not see why they should not reveal the substance of the negotiations. The Sardar had said that while Britain was taking away men and material from India, Indian hearts were not in the war effort. Pandit Jiwanlal felt this resolution was the first step in giving away our hearts also.

DEFINE NATIONAL GOVT.

Maulana Nuruddin Behari wanted that the words "National Government should be formed at the Centre" should be defined to mean a completely Free and Autonomous Government. It should also be made clear that the Cabinet should have the confidence of the elected members of the Assembly and that nominated members should vacate their seats.

Mr. Avadesh Prasad Singh moved another amendment to the effect that the National Government should be representative of both British India and the Indian States.

PLACE TIME-LIMIT

Swami Krishnanand wanted to add a clause to the Delhi resolution to make it clear that

if by September 1st, 1940, the offer contained in the resolution is not accepted the Congress would launch "Satyagraha." He said it was likely that the conditions they had laid down would not be accepted and, therefore, the resolution would not take them anywhere, unless they laid down a definite programme of action.

GRADUAL SURRENDER

Mr. Mahesh Dutt opposing the resolution said that the Congress was gradually surrendering its position. He urged them to stand by the Ramgarh resolution. They had been called idealists and visionaries. This was quite wrong as they were realists. Being realists they realised the futility of trying to negotiate with the British Government. The last two years' experience of Ministries had shown the failure of constitutional methods. The only way to win the country's freedom was by launching a struggle.

Mr. Ramkrishna Parihari opposed the resolution on the ground that it was a reversal of the policy laid down at the Ramgarh Congress.

Mr. Damodar Menon opposed the resolution as, in his opinion, the passing of such a resolution would undo the work done by the Congress during the last twenty years. He criticised the Working Committee for following a policy of "no struggle," even though the Ramgarh Congress had given a clear mandate in this respect. The resolution visualised the return of Congress Ministries; not to do good to the people but to help the British Government to prosecute the war successfully.

CHARGE AGAINST WORKING COMMITTEE

Mr. Mohamedali opposed the resolution and said that if the resolution was passed it would mean a dishonourable surrender to British Imperialism.

Mr. Rajagopalachari had declared that this resolution was consistent with the past policy of the Congress. In the speaker's opinion consistency was only in respect of surrender which the Working Committee had been following during the last few months. He charged the Working Committee with using Mahatma Gandhi's name and non-violence and sabotage direct action which the Ramgarh resolution had contemplated.

Mian Iftikharuddin opposing the resolution, said that the Congress Leadership was not fighting for Independence but to compromise with British Imperialism. This was the policy underlying the resolution before the House. The speaker wanted to know what the Congress could do by joining the so-called National Government. In his opinion the Congress by joining the National Government would only help British Imperialism to continue its hold on the people of the East.

Socialist Opposition

Mr. Rajni Mukerji opposed the resolution as, in his opinion, the policy enunciated therein was put of date. By passing this resolution the Congress would be giving up all the principles it had stood for to achieve India's freedom.

Mr. Yusuf Meherally speaking on behalf of the Congress Socialist Party opposed "as strongly as he could the resolution which Rajaji had moved with a speech which was at once brilliant and unconvincing" (laughter). Defining the Socialist attitude, Mr. Meheraly said that this could be condensed in three words: "No Compromise, No So-Called National Government and No Paticipation in the War." They had departed from Ramgarh in an atmosphere in which a great agitation for the country's freedom seemed to have been got ready.

Mr. Rajagopalachari had endeavoured to show that there was no inconsistency between the Ramgarh position and the present resolution, but Mahatma Gandhi himself had made it clear that the Delhi resolution was a depar-

(Continued on page 6 Col. 1)

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

3% Defence Bonds 1946

The restriction regarding the maximum holding of the 3% Six Year Defence Bonds will be removed with effect from 1st August, 1940. 3% Defence Bonds 1946 will be obtainable on and from that date until further notice. The Issue price will be Rs. 100 with subsequent weekly increases approximating to the net accrued weekly interest. The Bonds will be repaid on the 1st August, 1946 at a premium of one rupee per cent.

CONVERSION TERMS:

5% LOAN 1940-43

will be received in payment of the purchase price of the Bonds at its full maturity value. The interest on the 5% Loan up to 30th September, 1940, will be paid in cash at the time of issue of the new securities.

The Loan Notification and application forms will be available at the Offices of the Reserve Bank of India, Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi, Madras, at branches of the Imperial Bank of India at other places, and at all Government Treasuries.

CHOICE FOR BRITAIN

Azad Assures 'Next Step' Is Not Forgotten

(Continued from page 5.)

ture in letter and spirit from the Ramgarh position. They departed from Ramgarh having made Mahatmaji their Generalissimo. This had only one implication and that was they would have nothing to do with an Imperialist War.

Proceeding Mr. Meherally emphasised that no National Government could be formed except by the people and no Constitution for a Free India framed except by a Constituent Assembly. He was sure that far from removing the British, this resolution would only enthrone them more firmly in the country.

Dr. Ashraf opposed the resolution on the ground that it reversed the Ramgarh resolution. He described the policy of the Working Committee as a policy of surrender to British Imperialism.

Dr. Pattabhi Seetaramayya in an eloquent speech emphasised that there was no departure in the Delhi resolution from the Ramgarh resolution. The President in his statement yesterday and Mahatma Gandhi in the course of his writings had revealed to the members the interplay of views that had been going on in the Working Committee meetings and given them an account of happenings in the Working Committee. Still some friends had wanted to know more. He wanted to assure them that all that could be conveyed to them had been conveyed. As one who had played a part in the recent decisions of the Working Committee, Dr. Pattabhi wanted to assure them that there was absolutely no relation between the Wardha Statement, the subsequent interview which Mahatmaji had with the Viceroy and the Delhi Resolution. When the Wardha Statement was framed, Gandhiji himself had no idea that he was going to be called to Simla. So it was not as if the Wardha statement was a manoeuvre for the subsequent events. The Wardha Statement and Delhi Resolution were framed under different circumstances having no relation.

GRAVAMEN OF CHARGE.

The gravamen of the charge against the Working Committee was that they had walked away from the Ramgarh Resolution. The speaker quoted the opening part of the Ramgarh Resolution to show that the Congress thereby endorsed the past decisions taken by the Working Committee. Their charter, therefore, was the Ramgarh Resolution.

Dr. Pattabhi quoted the September statement of the Working Committee to show that it contemplated co-operation in war in certain circumstances. He also quoted from Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru's statement to show that the co-operation contemplated was material and not merely moral. He twitted the Socialist and Communist speakers for getting away from severe logic and for describing the co-operation envisaged in the resolution as "unconditional". It was nothing of the kind. It was conditional and conditioned on their main demand all these days.

In conclusion, Dr. Pattabhi appealed to the A. I. C. C. to try and agree on the resolution so that they might continue to present the same edifying spectacle of a united house as they had always done.

Mr. Shuklal Saxena opposed the resolution because "the British Government failed to respond to the offer made by the Congress Working Committee."

The Committee at this stage adjourned for half an hour for tea.

Mr. Kedarnath Saigal opposed the resolution. He argued that British promises were unreliable and that Britain would not confer independence on India.

NARENDRA DEV OPPOSES.

Acharya Narendra Dev was sorry he had to oppose the resolution. He was not doing so as a matter of intellectual exercise but out of deep conviction. They were now faced with a grave situation in Congress history. Mahatma Gandhi, who had taken up the responsibility for leading the struggle for freedom at Ramgarh, had been relieved of this responsibility. It was a situation in which they had all to express their own views freely and frankly. While he differed from the Working Committee he would strongly disparage views expressed by Communist friends that the Congress High Command was the tool of British Imperialism. He for one would continue to be a faithful soldier of the Congress as long as it continued to fight for freedom.

Acharya Narendra Dev proceeded to review recent Congress history since the declaration of the war. At Ramgarh they decided to make Mahatma Gandhi their Generalissimo and it looked as if the period of waiting was over and that their next step would be the launching of a struggle. He did not know what was the new situation that had arisen since Ramgarh to make them change their attitude. He could not understand the difference between the war that Britain was waging now which had been described as defensive) and the war as it was at Ramgarh. He believed they had nothing to do with a war which, in his opinion, did not affect the Orient. He warned the House that this resolution if accepted, would lower their prestige and would amount to a retreat. It was like committing suicide in the hope of rebirth.

JAWAHAR'S SPEECH

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru addressed the House after reading out the statement.

In a forceful speech he emphasised the importance of thinking of the immediate future and grasping whatever opportunity offered itself to advance their cause.

THEIR ONE OBJECTIVE.

At the outset he said he had been finding it difficult to decide dogmatically on the issues before them. He was never guided by dogmas and slogans but by certain principles. There might be many things which he might love to do and might redound to his glory but he ultimately would not be advancing their cause. He had no use for those things. Their one objective was the independence of the country. He was not afraid of internal chaos or other disorders that might be in store for them. Nevertheless he could not be a party to creating chaos for chaos's sake and he believed none of them either would be party thereto. He desired that the Congress shou'd remain the powerful organisation it had been all these years. It would be no good to the country if the Congress went to pieces and functioned, it might be gloriously, as separate groups. "I do not want to blaze the trail and leave it to the future to achieve the fruits of it. I want to achieve those fruits now and to-day if I see a possibility for doing so."

THINK IN TERMS OF POWER.

He did not want they should be merely blazing the trail, but he wanted to think in terms of power in the immediate future. So this had restrained him. He and the other members of the Working Committee had the responsibility for guiding the affairs of the Congress and he felt that the time had now come when they should think in terms of achieving things and not merely in terms of speeches or shoutings from platforms.

"It may be" added Jawaharlal "that the dancing star of Independence may emerge out of chaos, but it may also be that nothing but black clouds may emerge out of chaos". So it may be wise, argued the speaker, not to create chaos at certain times.

NO EMBARRASSING BRITAIN.

Proceeding Pt. Jawaharlal referred to remarks made by some speakers about his (the speaker's) statement on a previous occasion that he did not wish to embarrass the British Government. Striking a serious note Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru chastised his critics for thinking in terms of this expression or that. They could not expect him to speak in the tones of the market place. He had spoken with the dignity and responsibility of a statesman, who had the privilege to represent a great organisation.

They could not think in terms of small things like embarrassing Britain. Their aim was something much more noble.

Jawahar Pulls Up Communists

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru proceeded to make a biting criticism of communist speakers. He said the Communist cause was becoming a weak cause as they had a peculiar manner of imitating others without any reference whatsoever to the circumstances and conditions around them. They talked about workers and peasants.

"I know something about workers and peasants too and even to-day I can hold my own at a meeting of workers and peasants as against the whole Communist Party in India. They (Communists) get lost in their dogmas and slogans, without bothering to know if these are suitable and have any relation to our country."

They always talked in terms of fight, fight against British imperialism, fight against Congress fight against everybody round them. He was afraid this would only result in their making enemies of everyone.

Pt. Nehru proceeded that he was proud to regard himself a Socialist, but that did not mean that they should do anything to make themselves ineffective.

NEED OF UNITY

"I want the Congress to become as powerful an organisation as it could be. I want it to remain the same well-knit, united organisation it has been. I want the wise leadership of Maulana Abul Kalam Azad; I want the great captaincy of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel. I want the brilliant talents of Rajaji. I want everyone of you, comrades, who are the leaders of your provinces and districts. So I say, we should marshal our forces and not allow any split. We cannot escape a struggle. And, therefore, the fundamental thing is to get ready for it mentally, psychologically and otherwise".

JAWAHAR CLARIFIES

Pt. Jawaharlal continuing said that his sympathy for the Britisher faced with a crisis was different from sympathy for the British Government and British Imperialism. He did not want members to confuse between these two. He could continue to sympathise with the British people in their hour of trial, but that had nothing to do with British Imperialism, which he wanted to see humbled.

He did not regard the resolution placed before them as an indefinite resolution. There had necessarily to be a time limit. They could not go on waiting indefinitely. Though it would not be proper to lay down time limits in their resolutions. They would all have to have some time limit in their own minds.

No Indefinite Waiting

Pt. Nehru added that in the course of the next few weeks they would have to take a final decision, and that final decision could only be one decision. He could not possibly think of the resolution before them hanging over their heads for ever.

They would have to act.

Replying to certain questions put in the course of the debate the speaker made it clear that Mahatma Gandhi's interview with the Viceroy had not the faintest connection with the Delhi Resolution. And as far he knew—and he was sure he was correctly informed—there had been no negotiations or correspondence between the Viceroy or any other representative of the British Government and any member of the Working Committee since the Delhi meeting of the Committee.

NEED TO ACT

The British Government's answer to them had only been "Nothing doing". Our answer to this should be to strengthen ourselves and not weaken ourselves in any manner. He admitted there were points included in the resolution which might prove of danger. But they should not mix up things. The whole basis of their demand had been the acknowledgment of India's Independence immediately. They wanted the Constituent Assembly, but the Constituent Assembly could not be formed immediately and, therefore, they had to think in terms of a machinery that could take over the Government immediately on the basis of our Independence. A full-blooded declaration by the British Government had its value, when it was followed by the control of the Government at the Centre and in the Provinces by popular representatives. Of course the Viceroy and the Governors and the I. C. S. would continue in the interim period but then against the background of the Declaration of our Independence. Their presence would not, added Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru, be on the same irritating basis as it had been in the provinces.

He agreed that the Central Assembly as constituted now was certainly not a desirable machinery. But then he could not think of anything better than that for the purpose of immediate formation of a National Government if that became possible.

Much had been made of lending material help to Britain in the war. Material help would fall under three categories, Goods, money and men. As far as goods were concerned he did not think that even as a neutral country he would have any objection to our goods going out in as large quantities as possible to Britain as that would only be to their good. As far as money was concerned, he had strongest objections to money flowing out of the country and he hoped that any Government that might be formed would stop the flow of money from this country. As for men the decision in this matter must rest with the future Government, who could judge the question on the basis of circumstances existing then.

POSER FOR RAJAJI.

In conclusion the Pandit made a request to Mr. Rajagopalachari to clear one point, and that was, were they going to have this resolution hanging over them indefinitely, say more than a reasonable period of two or three weeks, if by then they had no satisfactory response from the British Government. He felt a reply to this question would clear the atmosphere considerably.

RAJAJI'S REPLY

Mr. Rajagopalachari then replied to the debate.

Before doing so he appealed to the movers of amendments to withdraw them in view of what Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru had stated in his statement before the House and his subsequent speech.

One peculiar feature of our recent debates, said Mr. Rajagopalachari, is the fact that the group representing the majority party in the All-India Congress Committee does not speak but individuals who are in opposition to the Working Committee make their opposition clear; the result is that it looks, if one were only to see the amendments and speeches and not see the voting, as if only the Socialists and communists could speak. This, however, provides enough scope for the minority groups in the All-India Congress Committee to give full expression to their viewpoints.

What is it all these gentlemen want? asked Mr. Rajagopalachari. They feel that we of the Working Committee are no good and if we were to form a National Government we will not do what in their view is required. They also feel that only Socialists and Communists can do what is necessary for the country. I ask these gentlemen not to quarrel over dogmas and slogans but to learn from history and allow the present leaders, whom they do not regard as clever, to oust the British from power so that they can capture it from their not very clever leaders. (Laughter.)

Amidst continued laughter Mr. Rajagopalachari proceeded: I place this new technique before you why don't you consider this?

NATURAL COROLLARY

As regards Pt. Nehru's question as to what the Working Committee would do if the British Government did not respond to the Working Committee's offer, Mr. Rajagopalachari said: "I say we must trust our opponent and do what we think is the right thing to do. In fact the step we are now taking is a natural corollary to the Delhi resolution".

TIME LIMIT ISSUE

"I agree with Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru that this offer cannot be holding the field indefinitely. At the same time I do not like to lay any particular time limit." I can only assure you that the Working Committee will consider this aspect of the question and you need have no worries about it".

AMENDMENTS WITHDRAWN

In response to Pt. Nehru's and Mr. Rajagopalachari's appeal Pt. Jivanlal, Maulana Murruddin Behari, Swami Krishnanand and Capt. Avadesh Prasad Singh withdrew their respective amendments.

The remaining three amendments of Balkrishna Sharma, Mr Tarkunde and Khan Gulam Mohamed Khan were put to vote and rejected by overwhelming majorities. The original resolution was then put to vote and was carried by 95 votes to 47. Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru, Babu Rajendra Prasad, Mr. Shankarrao Deo, Acharya Kripalani and several of those members who opposed yesterday's resolution (about 40 in all) remaining neutral.

SUSPENSE NOT INDEFINITE

In the course of a brief concluding speech the Congress President thanked the members for the manner in which they had conducted themselves during the debate. A speaker had referred to his Presidential speech delivered at Ramgarh four months ago. There was no need to remind him about it. All these four months he had been thinking, morning and evening, of nothing other than how to end the suspense in the country.

"I can assure" concluded the Congress President, "that the present state of suspense will not be allowed to continue.

"I thank you again for the co-operation you have given me and hope that we shall be meeting very soon."

The All India Congress Committee Session then concluded.—A. P.

JAWAHARLAL'S STATEMENT

(Continued from page 1)

remain for us, whatever else changes—the problem of achieving the political and economic independence of Indian remains. By that we judge everything else. And whatever minor changes or variations may come our way, our course has been set and we must run it.

EUROPEAN DEVELOPMENTS.

"Developments have taken place recently in India and in Europe which have far-reaching consequences, and each one of us has had to search in his heart to determine what his course should be. Gandhiji has not parted company from us, for that cannot happen. But he has, for the moment, left us to shift for ourselves, and that, at any time, would have significance. At the present moment of crisis and change, it has an even more vital consequence, and the whole structure and future of the Congress is affected thereby. We of the Congress, who have, in common with innumerable others, built up this great organisation and set it on its course, have a terrible responsibility to shoulder. We may not drift away from that set course; we must not change our objective or forget the idealism that has inspired us; we must at the same time, have a firm grip on reality. We must keep our organisation strong and steady when so much is happening to unsteady it.

ON BASIS OF INDEPENDENCE.

"It is with this background that I have thought earnestly of the present situation and considered the Delhi Resolution of the Working Committee which is before the A.I.C.C. for approval. As a member of the Working Committee, I must share responsibility for it. It is known to you that this resolution was not passed light-heartedly, and that it caused many of us in the Working Committee much heart-searching. This was not because of the resolution itself or its wording, which was in keeping with Congress policy as declared from time to time. The independence of India was the foundation of this resolution, and the way suggested for the immediate formation of a provisional National Government, as a necessary prelude to the full National Government which the people of India would form after a constituent assembly, was the only immediate feasible method. The difficulties in our way lay not in the resolution itself, but in the possible implications of it, which might lead us astray. There was that risk and danger, but the situation demanded a lead and a definite course of action for the sands of time were running out for Britain and for India. We took the risk hoping that the strength and good sense of the Congress would prevent any going astray, and the declared policy of the Congress would keep us on the right path.

TIME FACTOR.

Time became an essential factor in the everchanging situation and it was obvious that the Congress could not stay its hand for long. There had to be a quick decision, this way or that. We had waited patiently long enough. There could be no longer a passive acquiescence in matters which were injurious and derogatory to India.

"Three weeks have gone by since then and it would appear that only one course of action is left open to us. Yet it may well be that we should put the seal of this committee's approval on the Working Committee's decision, and then, soon enough, choose our path.

PRICE OF FREEDOM.

"Whatever the future may bring us, it is my conviction that our full freedom will not come without struggle and travail and sorrow. In this world of war and conflict, we may not escape the price of freedom. To expect otherwise is to delude oneself. That future will ul imately depend on the strength of the Indian people and on the organised power of the Congress. To increase that organised strength, therefore, all our energies must be directed".

Jawaharlal Hoists Tri-colour At Poona

POONA, July 28.

A large gathering assembled this morning in front of the Congress House to witness the flag salutation ceremony.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru hoisted the flag and addressed the gathering for a few minutes.—A. P.

The annual session of the All-India Hindi Sahitya Sammelan will meet at Poona on December 25 next and continue till December 28.

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LISTEN, SMART GUY, I SUPPOSE YOU THINK YOURE JUST AS GREAT AS EINSTEIN!
GREATER!
4-22
DO YOU KNOW WHO THE GREAT PROFESSOR EINSTEIN IS?
OH, I'VE HEARD OF HIM BUT I DON'T THINK HE'S SO GREAT!
LISTEN, DOPE, DO YOU KNOW THAT THERE ARE ONLY TWELVE MEN IN THIS WORLD WHO COMPLETELY UNDERSTAND EINSTEIN?
SO THERE! I'M GREATER!
?
NOBODY UNDERSTANDS ME!
Correct! absolutely Correct!
Fisher

ON THE AIR

Monday, July 29.

Delhi Programme

338.6 metres (886 kc/s)

5 p.m. Puria Dhanasri. 5-30 Ghazalen. 6-15 B. S. Rawat. 6-30 Zohra Bai. 6-45 Lachhi Ram. 7 Changes I have seen, 2. 7-15 Kesar Bai Bandodkar. 7-50 A sitar recital. 8 Barkha ke geet. 8-15 For villagers only. 10 Sidelights on the war. 10-5 Kesar Bai Bandodkar. 10-30 Persian music.

Bombay I—Programme

244 metres (1,231 kc/s)

7-30 a.m. News in Marathi. 7-40 News in Gujarati. 7-50 E. R. Ali. 8 Keep fit! 8-10 The Air Bhajan Mandali. 8-20 Asawari on the sitar. 8-25 R. N. Kaikare. 8-40 News in Hindustani. 8-50 News in English. 9 H. Khan Mastana. 9-20 Gunkali on the Jaltarang. 12-30 p.m. Devotional mood. 12-45 Four Favourites. 12-57 News in Hindustani. 1 ...Ramante Tatra Devtah. 1-10 Garbas. 1-20 Mutual understanding. 1-30 News in English. 1-35 Do you know madame? 1-40 Lunch hour music. 4-15 Musical prelude. 4-20 English literature. 4-35 Some Indian ragas. 4-45 An aside. 5 Jyotsna Bhole. 5-25 News in Marathi. 5-30 News in Gujarati. 5-35 Music from the movies. 5-45 The Air Quartet. 5-55 Mira Bai Bhajan. 6 News in English. 6-5 News in Hindustani. 6-10 R. N. Karkare. 6-30 Nana Ani Mani. 7 Sat Sagar Ni Vato. 7-15 H. Khan Mastana. 7-30 Biniwale. 7-38 Yeshwant. 7-45 Siddiqui. 7-55 News in Marathi. 8-10 News in Gujarati. 8-25 To-morrow. 8-30 Highlights of the week's news. 8-45 The Bombay Radio Orchestra. 8-55 Talk of the town. 9 News in Hindustani. 9-20 News in English. 9-30 B B C News relay. 9-50 Kanan Devi. 10 R. N. Karkare. 10-15 H. Khan Mastana.

Bombay II—Programme

41.44 metres (7,240 kc/s)

7-30 a.m. A sarangi recital. 7-40 Garlands for the Gods. 7-50 to 8-40 As in Bombay 1. 8-40 The Air Trio. 8-50 Bhavgeets. 9 to 9-30 As in Bombay 1.

(Add 24 minutes to all timings for Calcutta time)

12-30 to 12-57 p.m. As in Bombay 1. 12-57 Habib Khan. 1 to 1-30 As in Bombay 1. 1-30 Musical interlude. 1-35 to 2-30 As in Bombay 1.

Calcutta I—Programme

370.4 metres (810 kc/s)
31.4 metres (9,550 kc/s)

5 p.m. For the countryside. 5-50 Kanto Shaw. 6-5 Ashalata Roy. 6-20 Duet Jhumur. 6-40 Uma Bhattacharya. 7 Nauka-Bilas. 8 Mrityu Sanket. 8-20 Amiya Adhikari. 8-30 Empire at war. 9 Freda Gray. 10 Jazz of to-day.

RAILWAY TIME TABLE
G. I. P. Railway

	Arr. H.M.	Dep. H.M.
Calcutta Mail (via Chheoki)	9-35	20-15
Madras Mail	6-00	22-00
Peshawar-Lucknow (Express)	6-15	22-45
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	9-05	18-05
Madras Express	10-15	14-30
Poona Mail	10-30	17-30
Punjab Mail	12-30	17-40
Nagpur Express	15-00	21-00
Poona Fast Passenger	16-50	11-50
Poona Express	19-32	8-05

B. B. and C. I. Railway
ARRIVALS AT AND DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY CENTRAL FROM JULY 1.)

	Arr. H.M.	Dep. H.M.
Ahmedabad Passenger	5-35	13-50
Delhi Express	6-00	22-15
Kathiawar Mail	5-45	21-35
Gujarat Mail	7-25	22-00
Frontier Mail	8-15	21-15
	*(Mon.)	(Sat.)
The Flying Ranee Surat	9-48	15-10
The Flying Ranee, Surat (Except Monday)	10-58	
The Flying Ranee, Surat (Except Saturday)		18-05
Ahmedabad Passenger	14-15	22-30
Kathiawar Express	18-45	8-45
Baroda Passenger	20-37	9-0

*If Monday is a Bank Holiday, this train will run on Tuesday.

Danish Pathan Mission Property

SIMLA: July 26.

It is announced that all property in British India, moveable and immoveable, belonging to or held by or managed on behalf of the Danish Pathan Mission is vested in the custodian of enemy property in British India.

SWISS N. INSURANCE CO. LTD.

It is also ordered that the deposit held in the Reserve Bank of India by Schweizerische National Versicherungs Geschschaft (Swiss National Insurance Company Limited) Basle, Switzerland, being a body of persons declared to be an enemy shall vest in the custodian of enemy property.

The Central Government has also directed that any transaction between any bank in British India and any of the branches in British India of the firm incorporated in Copenhagen, known as the East Asiatic Company, Limited, which were entered into after the occupation by Germany of Copenhagen shall be as effective for the purpose of conferring rights and remedies on the parties to those transactions or any persons claiming under them as if the said occupation had not taken place.—A. P.

Two New Big Hospital Ships

(From Our Correspondent)
SIMLA, July 27.

It is understood that the Army Authorities have ordered fitting up of two big hospital ships with provision for complete medical, surgical, dental, X-ray, equipment.

Special staff of experts who can deal with cases of every description is being made available for these ships. In addition, another hospital ship for naval units is being provided through good offices of Naval Commander-in-Chief.

LADY LINLITHGOW ARRIVES AT OOTY

OOTACAMUND, July 28.

Her Excellency the Marchioness of Linlithgow along with her daughters and party arrived here this morning from Madras accompanied by the wife of H. E. the Governor of Madras.—A. P.

PEPPER & GINGER PRICES

Bombay: July 27.

(The Pepper and Ginger Merchants' Association, Ltd.)

	Rs.as.ps.
Pepper ready Alleppey per candy	82 0 0
Pepper Bhadarwa Sud 15 per candy	83 4 0
Pepper Maha Sud 12 per candy	87 0 0
Ginger ready bleached per cwt	16 0 0
Ginger Maha Sud 15 per cwt	14 0 0

GROUNDNUTS & SEEDS

Bombay: July 27.

	Rs.as.ps.
Castorseeds September—	
Opening	40 0 0
Highest	40 2 0
Lowest	40 0 0
Closing	40 2 0
Groundnuts August—	
Opening	31 0 0
Highest	31 6 0
Lowest	30 15 0
Closing	31 3 6
Cottonseeds September—	
Opening	26 3 6
Highest	26 8 0
Lowest	26 3 6
Closing	26 5 0
Groundnuts February—	
Opening	32 15 0
Highest	33 5 0
Lowest	32 15 0
Closing	33 5 0
Castorseeds May—	
Opening	40 14 0
Highest	41 0 0
Lowest	40 14 0
Closing	40 14 0
Cottonseeds May—	
Opening	23 4 0
Highest	23 10 6
Lowest	23 3 0
Closing	23 9 0

SUGAR MARKET

Bombay: July 27.

Fine White Java Sugar per cwt—
Shipment September Rs. 8/6 F.B.H.
Indian Sugars Ready—
Ordinary Rs. 15 to 15/4.
Large grain Rs. 15/6 to 15.
Tone:—Quiet.

TRADE UNION UNITY ON S. I. RAILWAY

Guruswami Opens Labour Union Conference At Madura

MADURA, July 28.

Declaring open the Fourth Annual Conference of the South Indian Railway Labour Union here, Mr. S. Guruswami, General Secretary of the All-India Railwaymen's Federation welcomed the efforts for securing trade union unity on the South Indian Railway. He added that the Railway Labour problems had to be tackled on an All-India basis as it was the Railway Board that controlled the finances of Class I Railways. In the efforts at safeguarding and promoting the interests of railwaymen, he expected the South Indian Railway employees to play an important part.

He added that the attention of the railwaymen was naturally engrossed on the solution of the dearness allowance question and the extension of Provident Fund benefits to the lowest paid categories of workers.

The policy of the Federation was to secure settlement of grievances by negotiation, conciliation, arbitration and constitutional propaganda.—A. P.

MOTORISED CIVIC GUARDS

Mr. Nurmahomed Chinoy has issued the following statement to the Press:—

There is a general desire amongst members of the Motorised Civic Guards and amongst prospective recruits to that Corps that the concessions, privileges and facilities that are afforded to members of the Light Motor Patrol should be extended to the Motorised Civic Guards also.

I took the opportunity of discussing this matter at some length with Government, and I understand that the full concessions given to the L. M. P. could not appropriately be given to the Civic Guards, unless the Civic Guards were to be enrolled under military discipline and terms of service. This, it will be appreciated, cannot be done at present.

Government however have no objection to giving the Civic Guard Cars additional distinctive plates besides the registered number plates on their cars. Secondly, Government will also agree to provide petrol or a petrol allowance to the cars on duty. Appropriate means of giving such petrol allowance are now under the consideration of the Adjutant and Mr. Chinoy.

Lateness Of American Cotton Crop

IDEAL WEATHER BUT TRADE AND LOCAL BUYING IN N. Y. COTTON MARKET

Southern Hedging And Small Arrivals

Bombay: July 27.

It appears that the lateness of the American cotton and small arrivals are drawing the attention of operators who are inclined to support the market. Hedge selling continues very light and the New York cotton market remains moderately steady.

From the beginning of the season we had too much rain over the American Cotton Belt and cotton being a dry weather plant, the progress was checked. Although at the moment ideal weather continues permitting ample opportunity to over earlier defects, but nobody can dare to be sure of the prospective weather.

Under these conditions the next official Bureau report due on August 8 is likely to allow some discount for earlier unfavourable weather and probable low yield per acre will be announced. Thus the market remains in a constructive mood awaiting Government loan announcement.

The general feeling is moderately bullish as all known bearish factors are discounted. Everybody knows that the export trade outlook is obscure, but the same argument cannot have repeated effect. The Washington administration is committed to the principle of stabilised price structure and will not neglect the American cotton growers.

NEW YORK MARKET

On Friday the New York cotton market opened very steady. There was scattered local Bazaar buying in the face of ideal weather over the Cotton Belt. Later on prices sagged on Southern hedge selling, but pressure was not much. The market closed steady at the decline.

At the opening October was quoted one pt. up at 9.49 which was the highest level. Later on there was increased selling and prices declined 6 pts from the opening level and October was quoted 9.43 which was the lowest level. The market closed at a net decline of 6 to 2 pts. Spot cotton prices declined 5 pts at 10.43c per lb.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET

The New Orleans cotton futures market was quiet with scattered selling and closed at a decline of 4 pts. Spot cotton prices remained unchanged at 10.30c per lb.

LIVERPOOL MARKET

The Liverpool cotton market opened at a rise of 4 pts with October quoted 7.28. Manchester reports were encouraging and the statistical position was gaining strength. There was good trade demand but later prices reacted on week-end realising and Brazilian hedge selling. The market closed at a net decline of 4 to 5 pts. Middling American spot cotton prices closed unchanged at 7.95d per lb.

EGYPTIAN COTTON

Egyptian cotton ring was relatively steady. Uppers futures closed unchanged to 2 pts down, but Giza futures closed 2 to 4 pts up.

PRIVATE CABLES—

New York October highest 9.49+01 (10 a.m.) lowest 9.43—05 (2-50 p.m.)

Liverpool October highest 7.28+04; lowest 7.15—09.

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co. Ltd have received to-day the following cable information from their foreign friends:—

Liverpool.—South American hedging and weekend profit taking depressed but rallied on trade calling. Bullish.

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, July 27.

	To-day's Closing.
October	9.39
December	9.26
January	9.16
Middling Spot	10.39

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New Orleans, July 27.

	To-day's Closing.
October	9.42
December	9.29
January	9.18
Middling Spot	10.30

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, July 27.

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports.	3,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain.	2,000
Day's Exports to the Continent.	Nil.
Day's Exports to China and Japan	Nil.

Record Of Dividends Paid On Tata Steel Shares

Period.	First Preference. (Rs. 150) Rs.as.ps.	Dividend per share. Second Preference. (Rs. 100) Rs.as.ps.	Ordinary. (Rs. 75) Rs.as.ps.	Deferred. (Rs. 30)* Rs.as.ps.
April 1908 to June 1913	33 5 6	.....	Nil	Nil.
July 1913 to June 1914	9 0 0	.....	4 8 0	Nil.
July 1914 to June 1915	9 0 0	.....	6 0 0	7 8 0
July 1915 to June 1916	9 0 0	.....	11 4 0	54 2 8
July 1916 to June 1917	9 0 0	.....	15 0 0	87 8 0
July 1917 to June 1918	9 0 0	.....	15 0 0	87 8 0
July 1918 to March 1919	6 12 0	.....	4 0 0	Nil.
April 1919 to March 1920	9 0 0	0 12 6	12 0 0	60 13 4
April 1920 to March 1921	9 0 0	1 8 10	12 0 0	60 13 4
April 1921 to March 1922	9 0 0	4 10 6	2 4 0	Nil.
April 1922 to March 1923	9 0 0	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.
April 1923 to March 1924	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.
April 1924 to March 1925	9 0 0	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.
April 1925 to March 1926	18 0 0	3 12 4	Nil.	Nil.
April 1926 to March 1927	9 0 0	8 0 0	1 0 0	Nil.
April 1927 to March 1928	9 0 0	7 8 6	Nil.	Nil.
April 1928 to March 1929	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.
April 1929 to March 1930	18 0 0	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.
April 1930 to March 1931	9 0 0	2 8 0	Nil.	Nil.
April 1931 to March 1932	9 0 0	1 0 0	Nil.	Nil.
April 1932 to March 1933	9 0 0	5 0 0	Nil.	Nil.
April 1933 to March 1934	9 0 0	15 0 0	Nil.	Nil.
April 1934 to March 1935	9 0 0	22 8 0	Nil.	Nil.
April 1935 to March 1936	9 0 0	17 8 0	5 0 0	7 8 0
April 1936 to March 1937	9 0 0	15 2 0	10 0 0	36 3 6
April 1937 to March 1938	9 0 0	20 10 0	15 8 0	76 11 3
April 1938 to March 1939	9 0 0	22 2 0	18 0 6	93 10 5
April 1939 to March 1940§	9 0 0	7 8 0	25 0 0	143 14 7

§Assuming that dividends recommended are passed by the Shareholders. Average per annum from inception upto 31st March, 1940:—
6 per cent, 7½ per cent! 6.23 p. c. 10.46 p.c.† †(including premium)
‡(plus 4 p.c. Simple Interest on Rs. 25).
*Out of 48750 Deferred shares, 26250 Deferred shares were issued in 1917 at a premium of Rs. 370 per share.

GOLD AND SILVER

Bombay: July 27.

Yesterday London Gold was unchanged at £8/8/0. Dollar/Sterling cross rate was 4.02½ to 4.03 1/2 at London and 3.87 at New York.

London spot Silver prices advanced 3/16d at 22 3/8d and forward quotation was raised 1/16d at 22 1/16d. Bears covered and offerings were small. Later on the market was idle. New York Silver was unchanged at 34 3/4 cents and Shanghai T T on London was 3 3/4. London Bombay spot silver parity was Rs. 59/1/9 and forward parity was Rs. 58/6/6. In the local market silver again firmed up to Rs. 63/14, but at this level there was some realising and prices reacted to Rs. 63/8. Gold remained neglected.

Quotations were as under:—
Ready: Gold Rs. 41/12/6; Silver Rs. 63/7
Shrawan: Gold Rs. 41/12; Silver Rs. 63/5

BOMBAY METALS

Bombay: July 27.

Yellow Metal Sheet ..... Rs. 55
Copper Sheets ..... Rs. 68
Tone:—Steady.

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES.

Bombay: July 27.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY OF INDIAN COTTON

In full-pressed bales.

	Yesterday.	Since 1st Septembr. This year.	Last year
Khandesh		55,579	38,758
Central India		109,361	225,167
Barsi and Nagar		114,118	93,608
Hyderabad/Gaorani		47,970	4,474
Berar		318,618	162,718
Central Provinces		76,962	38,151
Total Oomras		722,608	562,876
Dholeras		89,297	276,877
N.-W. Provinces		26,079	9,755
Rajputana		35,228	79,757
Sind-Punjab	50	369,668	332,130
Broach		408,546	414,944
Coompta & Dharwar		50,070	149,833
Westerns-Northerns		36,253	96,265
Cocoanada		86	98
Tinnevelly and Cambodia		1,392	2,637
Total	50	1,739,227	1,925,172
Arrived by road to 25th July 1940		339,387	.....

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGES

London: July 26.

Rupee Paper 3 1/2 per cent	£ 62 1/2
Indian Stocks—	
3 per cent 1948	£ 79
3 1/2 per cent 1931 or later	£ 91 1/2
4 1/2 per cent 1950/55	£107
Consols 2 1/2 per cent	£ 72 5/8
Conversion Loan 3 1/2 per cent 1961	£100 1/8
War Loan 3 1/2 per cent	£ 99 5/8
Funding Loan 4 per cent 1960/90	£110 3/8
Victory Bonds	£109 1/2
Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China	£ 6 5/8
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, Lon	£ 68
Ten Register	£ 68
National Bank of India	£ 26

AMERICAN COTTON WEEKLY STATISTICS

New York, July 26

CORRESPONDING

	Season to-date	This week	Season to-date	Week 1939
Total in sight (excluding linters)	13,859	58	9,725	167
Forwarded to American mills including Canada and other American (excluding linters)	8,171	106	6,583	78
Exports from U. S. Ports	6,430	43	3,552	27
Of which to Japan	950	18	903	7
Of which to China	412	—	97	1
Of which to Great Britain	2,017	3	477	4
Of which to Germany	30	—	473	3
Stock at U. S. Ports	— 2,459		— 2,029	
Stock at U. S. interior towns	— 1,976		— 2,432	
World's visible supply	— —		— 6,944	
Of which American cotton	— —		— 4,871	
Forwarded to world's mills (excluding linters)	— —		10,489	124
Receipt at U. S. ports	7,761	22	4,125	128

N. B. All in bales thousands omitted.
U. S. Government certificated stocks 20,000 bales.

WALL-STREET MARKET

New York: July 26.

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have issued the following New York Stock Exchange report:—

	Dollars
Amr For Pow 7 per cent Pfd	14 5/8
Amr For Pow 5 per cent Debs	49 1/4
Amr Pow and Lt 7 per cent Pfd	41 1/2
Electric Pow and Lt 7 per cent Pfd	31
Electric Bond and Share Common	5 1/2
Electric Bond and Share Dol.5 Pfd	61
Columbia Gas and Electric	5 1/2
Amr Tel and Tel	159
Sun Life of Canada	175
Western Union Telegraph	17 1/4
Int Tel and Tel 1952 Debs	28 1/2
New York Central R R	11 1/2
Great Northern Pfd	22 3/8
Union Pacific	81 1/2
Chesapeake and Ohio	37 1/4
Australia 5 per cent 1955	47
United States Steel	50 5/8
Bethlehem Steel	75 1/2
National Steel	58
Crucible Steel	29
Alleghany Ludlum Steel	21 1/4
Republic Steel	17
Int Nickel of Canada	22 7/8
Anaconda Copper Mining	18 5/8
Chrysler Motors	64
General Motors	43 3/4
Socony	8 1/2
Standard Oil of N J	34 1/2
Texas Corporation	39 1/4
National City Bank of N Y	24 1/2
Standard Brands	6
Consolidated Oil	6 1/4

Turnover 270,000 shares.

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay: July 27.

The local cotton market again ruled firm to-day with active professional buying. In response to a decline of 5 pts in New York cotton futures, the local market opened at Rs. 200/8 for Broach A/M and steadily advanced to Rs. 205 under professional buying and short covering. Later on there was some realising and prices reacted to Rs. 203/8. The tone of the market was steady.

The present rise is purely of a readjustment character and recently there had been considerable short covering and now sellers are inclined to go long. The technical position is somewhat weakened but we still favour purchases on all moderate declines.

Later on there was further realising and prices reacted to Rs. 202. There were some war rumours and prices further sagged to Rs. 201/8. The market closed at 3 p.m. as under:—

F G M G Broach July/August	Rs. 187/4
F G M G Broach April/May	Rs. 202/4
Fine M G Oomra Dec/Jan	Rs. 179/8
F G M G Bengal Dec/Jan	Rs. 145/8

EGYPTIAN COTTON

Liverpool: July 26.

	UPPERS.	GIZA
Spot	11.55+1	11.11+13
July	11.04—2	10.62+4
October	10.58—0	10.39+4
December	10.48—0 Nov.	10.39+4
January	10.27—1	10.20+2
March	10.07—1	10.05+2
May	10.00—1	9.97+2

HIGH AND LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay: July 26.

		Highest	Lowest	Closing at 5 p.m.
Broach	J/A	187 1/2	179	187
Broach	A/M	202	195	201
Oomra	D/J	180	176	178 3/4
Bengal	D/J	145 1/2	142	144 1/4

COTTON PARITY

Broach J/A below Liverpool July 320 penny points at Exch 1/6
Broach A/M below Liverpool May 214 penny points at Exch 1/6
Broach A/M below New York May 117 cent points at Exch 331

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES

F. P. Bales.	1939-40.	1938-39
Receipts to date 26-7-40	7766000	4074000
Receipts yesterday 26-7-40	8000	16000
Export to date 26-7-40	6396000	3545000
Stock at Ports 19-7-40	2477000	1947000
Stock at interior towns do	2094000	2442000
Stock at Liverpool 19-7-40	.....	667000
Visible Supply 19-7-40	.....	4828000
Quantity in sight do.	13801000	9558000
Quantity out of sight 19-7-40	.....	10365000

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS

Bombay: July 27.

Bengal Fine	146/49
C. P. 1	185/88
C. P. 2	177/78
Berar	176/78
Khandesh	174/76
Jalna/Sailu	174/76
Ahmednagar	174/76
Broach	187/89

COTTON ROOM RATES

Bombay: July 27.

	Extra Spr-fine.	Sup. Fine.	F.G.	Good
M G Bengal U P	155	152	149	146
M G Punjab	155	152	149	146
M G Rajputana	162	159	156	153
M G Oomra No. 3	186	184	181	178
M G C. P. No. 1	198	196	193	190
M G C. P. No. 2	190	188	185	182
M G Broach No. 2	195	193	191	188
M G Punjab-American	226	221	222	219
M G Surat	247	245	243	240
M G Rajpipla	241	239	237	234
M G Navsari	254	252	250	247

TEJI MANDI PREMIUMS

Bombay: July 27.

	Rs.as.ps.
Wheat September	0 3 6
Wheat January	0 8 0
Wheat May	0 11 0
Groundnuts August	1 4 0
Groundnuts February	5 0 0
Castorseeds September	3 0 0
Cottonseeds September	1 0 0
Cottonseeds January	3 0 0
Silver Shrawan	1 10 0
Gold Shrawan	0 12 0

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, July 27.

T. T. London On:—

New York	4.02½/4.03½
Madrid seller	37.70
Montreal	4.43/4.47
Berne	17.70/17.80
Stockholm	16.85/16.95

INDIAN STOCK EXCHANGE

Bombay: July 2.

The firmness in Steel shares continued in to-day's session also with Tata Deferreds moving up from 1840 to 1855, finishing later at 1847/8. The Ordinaries also showed an improvement from 350 to 353/8, receding to 352 towards the close. Textiles, however, continued uninteresting with Bombay Dyeings done around 912/8. Indian Irons changed hands at 26/12.

The following are the important quotations on the Exchange to-day:—

Tata Deferreds (1835) 1840 1855 1837/8
Tata Ordinaries (349/8) 350 353/8 352 352/8
Tata aOrdinary 352/8, Tata Deferred 1947/8, Indian Iron 26/12, Bombay Dyeing 912/8, Century 258/12, Central India 255, Kohinoor 345, Associated Cement 113/4, Bombay Burma 531/4, Scindia Steam 19/10, Tata Hydro 160/10, Reserve Bank X-D 100/8, Imperial Bank F P 1445, Central Bank 34/12, Bank of India 132/8, 3 1/2 per cent Paper 90/4.

MONEY MARKET

Bombay: July 27.

B. C. RATES—
T T D D 1/5 15/16 to 27th January
LONDON:—
Bank's selling T T D D 1/5 31/32 to 27th January
Bank's buying T T 1/6 1/32 to 27th January
Bank's buying D D 1/6 3/32 One month
Bank's buying 3 months 1/6 7/32 One month.
Bank's buying 3 months 1/8 1/4 Two months.
NEW YORK:—
Banks selling T T 333 1/2
Bank's buying T T 330
Bank's buying D D 328
PARIS:—
Bank's selling T T not quoted
Bank's buying T T not quoted
JAPAN:—
Bank's selling T T 84 1/4 nominal
Bank's buying T T 79 1/4 nominal
Bank's buying 60 days 78 1/2 nominal
JAVA—
Banks selling D D 85 3/4
HONGKONG—
Banks selling D D 84 3/4
SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D 24
SINGAPORE—
Banks selling D D 157 3/4
CROSS RATES—
Hongkong/London 1/3 1/32 27th inst.
Shanghai/London 0/4 1/8 27th inst.
New York/London 3.87 26th inst.
London/Java 7.58/62 26th inst.
London/New York 4.02 1/2-3 1/2 26th inst.
London/Switzerland 17.70/80 26th inst.
London/Stockholm 16.85/95 26th inst.
London/Japan 1/3 26th inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Quiet
Gold £8/8/0 25th inst.
Gold £8/8/0 26th inst.
Silver London Ready 22 3/16 25th inst.
Silver London Ready 22 3/8 26th inst.
Silver London Forward 22 25th inst.
Silver London Forward 22 1/16 26th inst.
Silver New York Ready 34 3/4 25th inst.
Silver New York Ready 34 3/4 26th inst.
London Discounts 3 months 1 1/16 per cent 25th inst.
London Discounts 3 months 1 1/16 per cent 26th inst.
London Discounts 6 months 1 1/4 per cent 25th inst.
London Discounts 6 months 1 1/4 per cent 26th inst.
Reserve Bank Rate 3 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 2 per cent
Money:—Call 1/2 per cent
3 months 1 1/4 per cent.
6 months 1 1/2 per cent.
Tone:—Very easy

INDIAN STERLING LOANS

London: July 26.

INDIAN STERLING LOANS—	
3 per cent	79
3 1/2 per cent	91 1/2
3 1/2 per cent 1954/59	100
4 per cent 1948/53	104
4 1/2 per cent 1950/55	107
4 1/2 per cent 1958/68	108
5 per cent 1942/47	103 3/4
3 per cent 1949/52	95
2 1/2 per cent British Consols	72 5/8
3 1/2 per cent War Loan	99 5/8
4 per cent Funding Loan 1960/90	110 3/8
Indian Iron and Steel New Ordinary	40

LONDON SEEDS.

London, July 27.

Rozario Sante Fe	Unquoted.
Barletta Russo July quoted	30/6
South Australian August quoted.	26/9

Weather Report

POONA, July 28.

The following is the maximum and the minimum temperature and rainfall figures recorded at the various stations during the 24 hours ending 8 a.m. to-day:—

STATIONS.	Temperatures. Maximum	Minimum	Rainfall Past 24 hours	Total since June 1	Departure from normal.
Chittagong	87	77	T	39.3	—1.6
Calcutta	90	81	0.3	18.1	—5.2
Ranchi	83	73	0.4	24.7	+1.6
Patna	91	80	T	14.9	—3.9
Gorakhpur	93	81	0	12.5	—6.8
Benares	92	80	0	13.5	—1.9
Allahabad	93	81	0	7.0	
Cawnpore	5	81	T	5.2	—7.8
Lucknow	1	81	0	9.3	—5.7
Jhansi	3	80	10.0	0	—3.7
Bareily	89	78	0.3	16.7	—0.5
Agra	92	79	0.1	3.3	—7.3
Dehra Dun	89	72	2.6	30.1	—1.2
Delhi	94	80	0	16.8	+6.9
Ambala	95	80	0	16.8	+6.9
Ludhiana	95	82	0	13.0	+3.0
Lahore	99	83	0	4.3	—2.3
Sialkot	95	83	0	11.3	+1.8
Rawalpindi	97	73	0.1	9.9	+0.8
Multan	104	86	0	1.9	—0.4
Peshawar	100	80	0	1.3	—0.1
Dehra Ismail Khan	103	83	0	2.3	—0.3
Quetta	92	66	0	0.4	
Khandwa	83	74	2.8	22.3	+8.8
Jubbulpore	89	74	0.9	20.6	—2.5
Nagpur	83	75	0.5	39.7	+18.1
Bombay	82	75	2.0	47.8	+6.6
Ratnagiri	83	75	1.6	53.7	—5.9
Ahmednagar	85	71	0.2	11.6	+3.3
Poona	79	71	0.2	8.0	—3.1
Sholapur	87	72	0	5.5	—3.2
Hyderabad (Dn.)	82	73	0.2	9.8	—0.7
Bangalore	80	67	0.2	6.2	—0.3
Mysore	79	68	0	8.1	+2.8
Calicut	80	74	1.9	67.7	+5.9
Madras	98	76	0.2	5.0	—0.4
Shillong	76	64	0.2	26.0	—3.9
Darjeeling	69	58	0.1	48.0	—5.3
Simla	67	61	0.1	20.4	—1.5
Pachmarhi	73	68	0.7	48.0	+16.9
Kodaikanal	62	52	0	8.7	+0.1
Colombo	86	75	T	10.5	—2.2
Hyderabad (Sind)	99	82	0	1.8	—1.4
Jaipur	97	80	T	8.3	—1.1
Ajmer	96	79	0	9.0	—5.4
Ahmedabad	95	81	0	5.2	—9.5
Bhopal	84	74	0.5	23.3	
Akola	79	71	0.8	17.6	+3.7
Amraoti	77	73	0.2	5.4	+10.8
Indore	85	72	2.2	23.4	+8.5
Malegaon	86	72	0.2	6.4	—2.3
Mahableshwar	65	62	5.9	126.7	—12.0
Baroda	92	79	0	10.5	+
Belgaum	78	69	T	29.7	+6.9
Murree	73	59	1.1	20.2	+5.8
Cheerapunji	75	66	0.9	152.0	—36.1
Bijapur	90	71	0	4.4	—1.0
Khandala	nil		3.9	97.6	
Mount Abu	76	67	0.1	9.4	—14.2
Ootacamund	59	53	0.1	14.8	+0.3
Jodhpur	101	80	0.1	2.7	—1.9
Gwalior	91	79	T	nil.—A. P.	

Strong Monsoon In C. P. And Konkan

POONA, July 28.

The monsoon has been strong in Central Provinces, West Central India, Konkan and active in Assam, Chota Nagpur, Berar, Mysore and Malabar.

Rainfall has occurred locally in Bengal, Orissa, West United Provinces, North-West Frontier Province, Bombay Deccan and North Hyderabad and at a few stations in Bihar, Punjab Hills, South Rajputana, Gujarat, South Hyderabad, South-East Madras, Madras Deccan and North Madras Coast.

The chief amounts of rainfall are:—Chanda 7 inches; Mahabaleshwar 6 inches; Khandala 4 inches; Dehra Dun, Khandwa and Mercara 3 inches; Silchar, Indore, Saugor Cant, Bombay, Calicut and Cochin 2 inches; Saugor Island, Mussooree, Ratnagiri and Mangalore one and half inches; Neemuch, Hoshangabad, Jubbulpore, Pendra, Raipur, Murree, Honavar and Kurnool 1 inch.—A. P.

BETTER BREEZE AT HAL

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The Bombay Chronicle

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'Leader Of Balkans' Left In Lurch?

ITALY'S ABSENCE FROM SALZBURG TALKS

Nazi 'Fuehrer's' Plan For Deal Behind Back Of 'Il Duce'

ANKARA, July 28.

ITALY'S absence from the Salzburg conversations is the subject of considerable comment in political circles here.

It has been supposed that in view of the vital concern of Balkan affairs to Italy and the influential role Italy formerly played in that region. Herr Hitler would have invited his Axis partner to participate in his plans for Balkan settlement.

RUMANIAN MINISTERS WELCOMED IN ROME

ROME, July 27.

The Rumanian Prime Minister, M. Gigurtu, and Foreign Minister, M. Manollescu, arrived here this morning after their talk yesterday with Herr Hitler at Berchtesgaden, says the official Italian news agency. They were met at the station by Count Ciano representing Signor Mussolini and on the way to their hotel, they were accorded sympathetic reception by a crowd.

Sgr. Mussolini received M. Gigurtu and M. Manollescu this evening at Piazza Venecia. Count Ciano was present at the interview.

An official 'communique' issued after Sgr. Mussolini's meeting with the Rumanian Ministers merely says: "Conversation friendly"

Britain To Protest To Rumanian Govt.

LONDON, July 27.

It is learned on good authority in London that the British Government views the actions of the Rumanian Government with dissatisfaction and a formal protest is being considered.

The Rumanian Government has taken a number of measures directly designed to injure British interests in Rumania. They have placed restrictions on the movements of British shipping on the Danube and enforced measures gravely detrimental to British oil interests by the expulsion of British engineers from Rumania and by interfering with the administration of the Astra Romana Company.

Meanwhile, His Majesty's Government are holding themselves free to impose such measures as they may see fit by way of reprisal for the action of the Rumanian Government and have 'inter alia' held up three Rumanian ships in the Mediterranean.—Reuter.

LONDON, July 27.

Two "spitfires" shot down a Nazi sea-plane off the south-east coast of England to-day. Bombs were dropped in south-west town. The damage was negligible, bombs falling mostly in fields.—Reuter.

NAZIS' MOVE

Engineering Better Understanding Between Hungary, Rumania And Bulgaria

LONDON, July 28.

Hitherto nothing has been disclosed about the scope or nature of the talks at Berchtesgaden and Rome, but Reuter's diplomatic correspondent learns that all indications point to an attempt by the Germans to engineer better understanding between Hungary, Rumania and Bulgaria, with a view to improve economic output, and particularly political peace, so that Germany may be free from the fear of complications in her rear, while all her energies are required for the war in the west and the development of the plans to exploit the occupied regions.

YUGOSLAVIA NEGLECTED?

Yugoslavia significantly has been so far neglected in this re-arrangement of the Balkan chessboard, but it is possible that she may be left at Italy's disposal. The growing cordiality of the Yugoslavs relations with the Soviets is a recent noteworthy fact. The Russian attitude to these developments remains obscure, and although it is certain that any move by Germany to establish herself on the Black Sea would immediately antagonise Russia, it is not likely at present that she will do anything more than follow with the closest attention moves by the Axis to keep peace and push her economic interests in the Balkans.—Reuter.

Registered For National Service

LONDON, July 27.

A total of 340,840 men belonging to the 1906 class or those who have reached the age of 20 since July 22 were registered to-day for National Service under the Military Forces Act bringing the total registered to well over four million.

To-day's total included only decimal 52 per cent of conscientious objectors.—Reuter.

Britain Protests To Rumania

LONDON, July 28.

"Reuter" learns that Britain is sending a protest to Rumania against the various recent actions of the Rumanian Government.

It is understood that the protest will be delivered in Bucharest to-day.—Reuter.

Mock Attack On Panama Canal By U. S. A. Planes

NEW YORK, July 27

Eighteen American naval planes carried out a mock attack on Panama Canal for three-quarters of an hour. The anti-aircraft batteries went into action and mock raiders dropped flares on both sides of the Isthmus. The conclusions drawn were not made public.—Reuter.

AIR-RAIDS IN N. AFRICA

CAIRO, July 27.

A Naval communique states that there was half an hour's air-raid in Alexandria area early this morning.

A few bombs were dropped, but there was no damage. No casualties are reported.

The raids were carried out at Assab, Eritrea on naval stores and military objectives at Rahweita. Some enemy bombers aground at Mille were machine-gunned by our aircraft and smoke was seen arising from them as our bombers left.

It is also officially announced by the Headquarters of the R. A. F. Middle East Command that no R. A. F. aircraft from that Command were in the vicinity of Gaeta or Rome on the night of July 23/24.—Reuter.

American Raisins For British Tin

WASHINGTON, July 27.

The Government is trying to make a barter arrangement with Britain by which raisins and prunes would be exchanged for tin, according to Congressman Gearhart. About 70,000 tons of raisins and a similar quantity of prunes are said to be involved.—Reuter

Two Nazi Bombers Brought Down

LONDON, July 28.

An Air Ministry bulletin states: "Enemy air operations over this country during the night were on a small scale and were mainly restricted to areas of Wales and south-west England. A few bombs were dropped but only slight damage was caused and there were no casualties.

Early this morning, an enemy bomber was shot down by R. A. F. Fighters off the south-west coast and a second enemy bomber was brought down in the south-east of England.—Reuter.

Sir Ramaswami Mudaliar, Commerce Member, watching the burnishing operations at the factory of General Motors India Ltd., at Sewri.

Indignation In Egypt

Insolent Berlin Broadcast And Its Sequel

CAIRO, Saturday.

Great indignation has been aroused throughout the country at the recent Nazi broadcast made from Berlin, which was nothing short of insolence.

The Nazi spokesman said among other things that the Egyptians were a "parasitic people" which inhabited a corner of the North-East Africa. They have a young king, a prime-minister and a Sheikh of Al Azhar who will receive the punishment of hanging on the Station Square, that they merit, as soon as Germany occupies that country.

The Egyptians were advised to eschew politics and devote themselves to social affairs.

The Egyptian leaders here assert that no punishment however great it may be would be enough to compensate them for such insolent remarks hurled at their beloved king.

Meanwhile, precautionary measures against both the German and Italian subjects in Egypt have been strengthened and all the protests of the Italian authorities have been of no avail.—Islamic Press.

AIR RAIDS ON MALTA

MALTA, July 28.

There were three air raids yesterday. The first was in the small hours of the morning and lasted a hundred minutes. The second followed soon after.

A number of bombs were dropped. Damage was slight. One civilian was slightly injured. In the third raid no bombs were dropped.—Reuter.

R. A. F. CASUALTY LIST

LONDON, July 28.

The latest R. A. F. casualty list includes: Sergeant L. F. J. O'Kelly (next of kin at Ferozepore) killed, and Pilot Officer T. W. Maslin (father at Shahjahanpur), missing.—Reuter.

FROM GENEVA TO PRINCETON?

League Of Nation's Move

NEW YORK, July 27

A statement that the League of Nations would soon transfer its economic and financial department to Princeton, New Jersey, is made in that town, according to the New York Times. The League is also said to be considering the transfer to Princeton of its other non-political departments.—Reuter.

HANDS OFF BRITISH WEST INDIES

TRINIDAD, July 28.

Commenting on the proposed Latin-American Trusteeship of European colonies in the Western Hemisphere, "Trinidad Guardian" writes:— "West Indies find themselves in the position of a patient on an operating table listening to surgeons discussing the operation but denied the privilege of consultation. So far as the British colonies are concerned, there is difference: "The patient is not and never will be under an anaesthetic as Britain is not going to be defeated in this war. Also there is still the great British Dominion of Canada on this side of the Atlantic." So our reply to Havana (Pan-American Conference) is: British West Indies are British and intend to remain British whatever happens'."—Reuter.

Enemy Supply-Ship Bombed

LONDON, July 27.

An Air Ministry Communique states:—"Yesterday our bombers made daylight raids on Dortmund Power Station and Dutch aerodromes at Schipel and Waalhaven. All our aircraft returned safely. Last night, owing to adverse weather conditions, bomber operations were chiefly confined to attacks on oil depots at Cherbourg St. Nazaire and Nantes. One of our aircraft is missing. To-day an aircraft of the coastal command successfully bombed an enemy supply-ship off the Norwegian Coast. The crew were seen to abandon the ship.—Reuter.

Poona May Decide Fate Of Britain

(From Our Correspondent).

LONDON, July 27.

Referring to to-day's meeting of the All-India Congress Committee, Mr. Michael Foot, son of Mr. Isaac Foot, Liberal M.P. says in the "Evening Standard" that although this meeting may appear a small event in the midst of the world war, in reality it is not so.

Mr. Foot asks those who may disagree with him to remember Lord Curzon's prophecy: "The future of Great Britain will be decided not in Europe, not even upon the seas and oceans which are swept by her flag or in Greater Britain that has been called into existence by her offspring, but in the continent whence an immigrant stock first came and whereto as conquerors their descendants have returned."

Mr. Foot says, Lord Curzon's prophecy is not altogether wide of the mark and the Poona Congress meeting may prove of great significance.

LATHI CHARGES ON STUDENTS MUST BE STOPPED

CALCUTTA, July 27.

In a statement to the press on "the immediate requirements of the political situation", Mr. Sarat Chandra Bose, Leader or the Congress Party in the Assembly, puts forward four definite demands, which, he says, the public expects the Government of Bengal to accede to without delay and without temporising.

The first demand on the Government is that "the circular of the Director of Public Instruction, threatening to penalise students, who might participate in a strike, must be withdrawn".

The second demand is that "lathi charges on students, particularly inside educational institutions must be unequivocally condemned and become a things of the past".

The third demand is for a non-official Committee of Enquiry into the incidents of July 23. At the Islamia College and proper amends to the victims of the assault.

The fourth demand is that "persons, who have been imprisoned or detained with or without trial since July 2 must be released unconditionally.

"These are our barest and minimum demands", concludes Mr. Bose, "and there can be no compromise on any of these counts. I earnestly hope that the Government will pay due need to public opinion so unmistakably manifested at this juncture. If they do so and concede the demands, they will, by an act of political wisdom, avert a great deal of unnecessary trouble".—A. P.

NEXT CONGRESS IN TAMIL NAD?

POONA, July 28.

The Congress Working Committee meets to-morrow morning to consider 'inter alia' the venue of the next Congress session. The impression in the Congress Camp is that the Punjab would not be able to bear the responsibility for the session in the lesser time left, and, it is believed, the next session will be held in Tamil Nad.—United Press.

PUNJAB MUSLIM LEAGUE DEPUTATION

LAHORE, July 28.

The "United Press" learns that Mr. M. A. Jinnah, President of the All-India Muslim League, will receive the Punjab Muslim League deputation led by Nawab Sir Mahomed Shah Nawaz Khan, President of the Punjab Provincial Muslim League, on August I next.

It may be recalled that at a meeting of the Provincial League, Punjab, it was decided that a deputation consisting of, besides Sir Shah Nawaz Khan, Dr. Mohammad Alam and Raja Muzaffar Ali, should wait on Mr. Jinnah to discuss with him the present political situation and impress upon the necessity of relaxing the Bombay resolution of the Working Committee of the All-India Muslim League on war efforts so far as the Punjab was concerned.—United Press.

Special Meeting Of League Council

LAHORE, July 28.

The "United Press" learns that in reply to a requisition made by 28 members of the Council of the All-India Muslim League from the Punjab requesting Mr. Jinnah to convene a special meeting of the Council under Rule 20 of the League constitution immediately to consider important matters relating to the present political situation and constitutional developments and war situation at some central place. Mr. Jinnah replied that this was for the League Secretary in the first instance to consider such a requisition. The matter would, however, receive his careful consideration if the Secretary of the League sought his permission.

Mr. Jinnah, it is understood, has asked the requisitionists to specifically state the definite matter of urgent public importance to be discussed in the Council.—United Press.

The Half-Column By "Dim"

A great deal of interest is bound to center round Louis Bromfield's new story "Night in Bombay" which Harper's have already published in America and which is now on its way to being filmed. I have just received an American review of the book and from what I can see there are a lot of people in it whom you and I know. Says the reviewer of the "New York Times": "Taken at their surface value many of the characters and incidents would seem merely sordid; there is a great deal of gambling, of meanness and depravity and enough alcohol consumer to float the 'Queen Mary'." That is the typical Bromfield manner of character-drawing for deep down; we have usually found in Bromfield's 'characters that subtle something which draws our sympathy and makes our pity predominate over disgust. The Taj Mahal Hotel comes in very prominently as the setting for the story and it mkes me recall the day when I first met Bromfield—a somewhat hard-faced man, stern, austere, almost unartistic. He wore boots which were more suitable to a soldier than an author. His trousers were narrow and hardly fell with grace. There was an awkwardness about his manner of dancing and the only noticeable thing about him was that everything about him was completely ordinary. And that such a man should write so vividly of life and of men and women has always baffled me.

Michael Foot, a child of the Oxford of the thirties and for whom I prophesy a great future in British politics has apparently written a great article in the "Evening Standard." He points out that though the Poona Session of the Congress may appear a small event in the midst of the world war, in reality it is not so. I wish many of those to whom it does not matter what the Congress in India says would read such articles to realise that a time is coming when the destiny of the world will be in the hands of the darker races. The white man has so utterly abused his civilised sense that the only hope left for the world is for men to start life afresh—life in the raw such as we have in the villages of India, in the back streets, in the slums of the world. Somehow there it is that the spark of life still kindles midst the perpetual struggle for existence.

Exploits Of Charlie Chan

Hollywood Murder

By Alfred Andriola

WHILE DETECTIVES WATCH EVERYONE ON THE SET, THE SCENE IN WHICH GINA WAS SHOT IS HURRIEDLY DEVELOPED AND RUN OFF IN A PRIVATE PROJECTION ROOM AT CHARLIES REQUEST...
Alfred Andriola
7-12
BUT YOU SAW IT HAPPEN RIGHT IN FRONT OF YOUR OWN TWO EYES! WHAT CAN YOU LEARN FROM THE PICTURE—?
HAH! BUT CAMERA SEES MORE THAN EYE-WATCH-
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... WHEN YOUR MEN CROSS THE BRIDGE, A SECRET MINE WILL BLOW THEM TO BITS! LISTEN—
STOP MACHINE PLEASE!
YOU SEE - LUGO MANCE FAINTS BEFORE GINA IS SHOT! THE BULLET WAS MEANT FOR HIM! IF HE HAD NOT FAINTED HE WOULD HAVE BEEN SHOT - NOT GINA!

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